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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

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RANK, beauty, and accomplishments, never appear so eminent, so lovely, and so graceful, as when they are seen engaged in the blessed cause of charity. Woman's nearest approach to angel is, when she employs her human power and influence to improve the condition and promote the happiness of humankind. Such has been the employment of Lady Mary Fox; and her example, in this respect, within her sphere of action, is equally worthy of imitation and admiration. We are not in the habit of paying unmerited, and still less, fulsome compliments; and we well know that those who do most good are most disinclined to hear of it: but, for the sake of individual justice, and the general interest of philanthropy, we could not pass over, without the humble meed of our praise, the zealous and effectual efforts of this distinguished lady, which happen to come immediately within our own local cognisance, so that we are competent to judge of the tree by its fruits.

But we will quit the subject, however grateful, to bring the volume itself before our readers, and shew them that the motive for its publication is not shamed by the mode of its execution. It is truly a charming miscellany, contributed, as we observe from the "Contents," by Miss Mitford, W. Savage Landor, G. P. R. James, &c.; and, as we learn from other sources, by Miss Fox, Mrs. Sullivan, Lady Mary Fox, Mrs. Calcott, W. Lisle Bowles, and friends, whose names are not divulged. These pieces are in prose and verse, and we shall endeavour to select as much, within compass, as our space admits, to illustrate a few points in their circle of attraction.

We commence with a translation from Redi, by Mr. Landor:

"Ye gentle souls! ye love-devoted fair!
Who, passing by, to Pity's voice incline!
O stay awhile, and hear me, then declare
If there was ever grief that equal'd mine.

There was a woman, to whose hallow'd breast
Faith had retired, and Honour fix'd his throne;
Pride, tho' upheld by Virtue, she repress'd . . .
Ye gentle souls! that woman was my own.

Beauty was more than beauty in her face;
Grace was in all she did, in all she said;
Grace in her pleasures, in her sorrows grace . . .
Ye gentle souls! that gentle soul is dead."

Our next is also a little poetical gem from the Italian, by, we presume, from the signature of W. H. H., to be Mr. Hyett:

"La Vita dell' Uomo.
Il passato non è, ma se lo pinga
La vana rimembranza,—
Il futuro non è, ma se lo finge
La terna o la speranza.—
Il presente sol' è, ma un punto solo
Che viene e fugge se volo,—
La vita è dunque appunto
Rimembranza, Timor, Speranza, un punto.

* There is no publisher's name on the title; but, as a guide to those whose good feelings may induce them to patronise this truly charitable design, we may notice that our copy was received from Messrs. Jeffreys and Son, Pall Mall.—Ed. L. G.

Translated.

The past! what is it but a gleam
Which Memory faintly throws?
The future! 'tis the fairy dream
That Hope and Fear compose.
The present is the lightning glance
That comes and disappears;
Thus life is but a moment's trace
Of Memories, Hopes, and Fears."

We are obliged to pass with a tribute of applause (as we cannot abridge or otherwise fit them for extract), "My Father's Old Friend," "the Two Journals," by Mrs. Sullivan; Lady Mary Fox's "Fragment of a Tour in 1834;" "An Adventure in the Mountains," by Mr. James; and "Tales of the Sea," by Mrs. Calcott; and we must select, as our only prose specimen, a letter from Bonn, which contains a characteristic account of German manners. It is, we believe, by Mrs. Sullivan.

"The Germans (she writes) love their old customs and traditional festivals much better than we do, and keep to them more faithfully. Formerly, you know, many days were days, not only of religious observance, but of festivity for the people; and each had its appropriate shows and pastimes: but these are nearly all forgotten; and the few which are remembered are turned into days of importunate begging, or coarse riot; and the pleasures are such as people of refinement and taste can take no share in, nor love to witness: and thus, they sink lower and lower, and the chasm between rich and poor grows wider and wider, for want of some common enjoyment, to which the high might give order and refinement, and the low, cordiality and simplicity: and such an enjoyment, I think, is Kirmes. What is that? you will ask, as I did. 'What, then?' said my German friend, 'have you no Kirmes in England?' 'No, indeed, we don't know what you mean.' 'Not the name, perhaps; but surely you have some yearly festival in every village, when the poor people, who work so hard all the year, meet together on a Sunday, go to church together in their gayest clothes, and then make merry, and enjoy themselves?' 'No, we have no such day.' 'Poor people!' 'Well, but tell me what a Kirmes means, and what is the origin of it.' 'It was, originally, the anniversary of the day on which the village church was consecrated; but, as it was found that these anniversaries often fell at inconvenient times for the country people, they are, by common consent, held in autumn, just after the vintage. At this joyous season the country people are in high spirits, and have more leisure, and rather fuller purses than usual; and are well disposed to rejoice together in the blessing of their harvest.' Every Sunday, from the beginning of October, we heard, 'to-day is Kirmes at Königswinter, or, 'to-day is Kirmes at Lintz,' and so on: of course, we were curious to go and witness a scene of rural gaiety so unlike anything we had seen at home. We were invited to join a party from Bonn to Lintz, a little town some miles higher up the Rhine, on the other side, where Kirmes is peculiarly gay: it lasts for three days there, as it does in most of the large villages. Every morning gay parties walk about on those beautiful hills and delightful shores; after which, those who can afford it, dine at the inns, at every one of which is an

excellent table d'hôte at one o'clock; and, after a merry dinner, and a cup of coffee, they adjourn to the ball-room. The Kirmes at Lintz, and such considerable villages, draws people from all the towns and villages for miles and miles round; so that you may imagine how the whole banks of the bright and beautiful Rhine are enlivened: at such places, the tables d'hôte, as well as the balls, are of several degrees; so that even the poorest peasants may sit down to a good and social dinner adapted to their humble means. In the small villages there is, most likely, only one inn, and, consequently, only one table d'hôte; but almost all have more than one ball-room. How you wonder, do you not? A village, consisting of a few poor cottages, and yet a ball-room, or even two! Hear, then, what this ball-room is: it is often a large shed without windows, but always with an excellent floor, and a little orchestra at one end; and, let me tell you, this, when lighted up, and filled with happy faces, and with such a company of musicians as many a fashionable assembly in England cannot boast, is no despicable scene of festivity. But enough of Kirmes in general: let us return to our own; and first I would have you know, that our companion, to whom we were indebted for this pleasure, was a judge, and as wise and good a judge as he is a kind and amiable man. At eleven o'clock the carriage was ordered: it rained, alas! and rained as if it meant to rain all day; but our plan was fixed, and away we went to Plittersdorf. Plittersdorf is a very small village lying close to the Rhine, about a league above Bonn, and a quarter of a league from the lovely village of Godesberg, which is further inland: opposite to it, a little higher still, lies Königswinter, a small town, close behind which rise the Sieben Gebirge, or Seven Mountains, in all their variety of outline and of colour. The Drachenfels closes the ridge, with its abrupt crags and ruined castle towering immediately above the Rhine, and reflected in its waters: as seen from Plittersdorf, the sweep made by this mighty stream at this point is, in my opinion, more beautiful than any other part of its beautiful and majestic course. The steep crag of Rolandseck, crowned by its single ruined arch, and the sweet, smiling island of Nonnenwerth, with its beautiful convent, embosomed in trees, are just in sight: the foreground was, at this season, a blaze of vineyards, in their princely autumn dress of purple, scarlet, and gold, relieved by patches of the bright and deep-green mangelwurzel, and other esculent vegetables, which are here so luxuriant and vigorous. The inn at Plittersdorf is very small: it is what we should call a village ale-house: it is, however, neat, and looks across the road, on the pretty garden and vineyard of the host, bounded by the Rhine, and by all that magnificent background I have just been describing. The host, Herr Trimborn, is a stout, hearty, good-humoured looking man, very much like many you see in England; his wife as round and smiling as 'mine hostess' should be: both are full of the frank and cordial civility of Germans, as I often afterwards experienced. We alighted in a torrent of rain, and were received, to my surprise, not only

with all the affectionate respect which our companion is sure to command wherever he is known, but with an air of cheerfulness. Here was, truly, a lesson in the art of bearing disappointment with grace: I had expected to find all faces as gloomy as the weather, but our worthy host looked round on the small company met to share the fruits of so much cost and labour, with a placid and cordial smile, which must have proceeded either from great equanimity or great politeness. The tables, which, if the weather had been only tolerable, would have hardly held the guests, were about half-filled, and many a delicious dish went away scarcely tasted: we comforted ourselves under our own disappointment, with the thought that, at any rate, our good host had three or four unexpected guests, and that the wonder of foreigners at the extraordinary display of good cheer might flatter the skilful hostess. The *notables* of our company were, the priest of the parish, an elderly and venerable-looking man, who came in without any ceremony, and quietly took his place near the lower end of the table; then one of the genuine old true-hearted sons of the north, in whom you remark rather than he is simple, frank, and brave, than that he is an officer, and a nobleman; a *friedens-richter*, or judge of the peace; several shopkeepers; and the master of the hotel at which we had lodged, from Bonn: there was, also, an opulent farmer from Godesberg, and his wife, a very handsome woman, who, we were told, had been a peasant girl, but whose manners did credit to her present station. These, with some of lesser degree, composed our party; so that we had all ranks, from the baron to the peasant; and this seemed only to heighten the merriment of all. We had been needlessly cautioned by our kind friend to prepare ourselves for a poor village repast: I was so astonished at that which was actually set before us, that, though I am no great observer of viands, I must describe it to you:—first, as in all German dinners, came soup, the best I had seen in the country; then the *bouilli*, also a matter of course; next, *entremets* of various kinds; then a pie of most dainty composition, though I cannot affect to tell you half it contained; a whole lamb, but so young that I did not at first know what animal it was,—really a most delicate dish; roasted chickens, ducks, partridges, fieldfares, and snipes; a cold turkey of snowy whiteness, embedded in the most transparent jelly, and seasoned with stuffing and sauce of great piquancy:—such were the most remarkable, but by no means all, of the dishes which composed our humble country fare: these were followed by a great variety of sweets, fruit, and cheese. With the dessert entered a gentleman in the uniform of the *landwehr*; our companion immediately rose to receive him, and our neighbour on the left, the *ritmeister* (captain of lancers), whispered that this was the *bürgermeister*, or chief magistrate of the *commune*. He was welcomed with a hearty and somewhat noisy greeting; shook one by the hand, slapped another on the shoulder, consoled with our host on the weather, and finally seated himself at the upper end of the table, next to the little English girl, with whom he instantly entered into a very lively conversation in German: in a short time he rose, and gave us a toast, 'The company of the *Kirmes*,' which was drunk with great cordiality, touching glasses after the German fashion: all the while during dinner we had been entertained by a band of music, which surprised me by its goodness. I was not then accustomed to the universal excellence of Ger-

man instrumental music. I was talking to my neighbour, when suddenly I heard, 'God save the King.' I cannot describe the many, many feelings, which rushed upon my heart—surprise, pleasure, and some pain; in short, what you must be placed as I was, to feel or to understand. How often had I heard this air with indifference, or even with weariness! but here, far from my country, in a company among whom no word of her language could meet my ear, its grand and solemn notes seemed to me the voice of England: they spoke to me of all I had left, and, in an instant, transported me into the midst of them.

The rain continued to fall in torrents, and entirely prevented our seeing what would have been, perhaps, the most interesting part of the sight—the return of the *Kirmes* procession from church, whither the whole festive party always goes to hear mass. The venerable priest had early left the table to meet his flock at the altar. The young peasant who was king, or hero of the *Kirmes*, just came in to shew himself; but the rain had sadly spoiled his gay dress, and the female part of the procession we did not see at all. Sometimes, we were assured, it is very splendid and striking. In spite of the storms without and the good wine within, the *bürgermeister* now rose, and said, he must go to the ball-rooms, and see that every thing was ready for his people. I told him this would be considered a strange part of the duties of a country magistrate in England: 'Oh,' said he, 'these poor people work so hard in general, when they are to enjoy themselves, we must do what we can to make them happy.'

We soon followed him along a path of slippery clay, leading close to the Rhine, through our host's vineyard, to the grandest of the four ball-rooms, which were opened in the little village of Plittersdorf, and, in better weather, would all have been filled: the little English girl was mounted on the host's broad shoulders, and mamma continued to slide to the ball through a sea of mud. We found a very good room, at one end of which was an orchestra, filled by the band which had played to us at dinner: the company was, of course, very small. I consoled with our host on the disappointment, of which his share was so much the largest: he replied, with great good-nature and politeness, that, for himself, it was nothing; but that he was sorry for the disappointment of the strangers who had come to see *Kirmes*. At first there were not above ten people in the room besides our own party: two of them were country girls in their gowns of bright pink Swiss cotton, gay cotton handkerchiefs pinned tight over their shoulders, and little caps fixed on the very top of the head by a sort of gilt clasp. I have nothing to tell you about beauty and grace, except that they had neither; and that this was not less true of all who followed them: they had, however, cheerfulness, and perfect absence of affectation, which are always agreeable. The kind and familiar deportment of their superiors inspires them with such confidence, that they never seem to conceive that their innocent pleasures can excite disgust or ridicule; and you may be sure they take care not to do any thing which may drive away those who share in their amusements. No time was to be lost; so these two maidens began to waltz with their partners, and were joined by two young men, who thought dancing together better than standing idle. Presently, the venerable priest came in, to witness and sanction the enjoyments of his children; shook hands with some of the old people; patted the heads of the little ones;

and greeted and smiled on all. At length, having stood for a short time in one corner of the room, looking on with a calm and paternal smile, he retired. I remarked a young man in a smart uniform, who stood looking down, from the utmost height of his handsome figure, upon the scene around: his air of negligent superiority, mixed with a dash of conceit and contempt, were worthy of another ball-room than that of Plittersdorf. He was a private of the life-guards, on furlough from Berlin; and he, doubtless, thought that his gay regimentals and Berlin breeding were not lightly to be bestowed on these country girls: at last, however, he condescended to dance. This was our 'exclusive,' and our only one; for the man whose birth and rank in the army might have fitted him to fill that station, was, unfortunately, disqualified for it by an excellent understanding, and by the best heart and the simplest and truest character in the world: so, leaving to the gay guardsman full possession of the part, he early joined the homely dance with the farmer's wife. The *bürgermeister* danced with his own wife; and our jolly host from Bonn, amid much merriment, led out a portly dame, whose figure was pretty well suited to his own: the old people, meantime, enjoyed themselves over their wine, which here costs about twopence-halfpenny a bottle. I remarked one very respectable-looking couple sitting together, and presently saw the old man rise and carry a glass of wine to a young man who seemed much heated by the dance: he received it with a bow, and then a cordial shake of the hand; after which they drank together. 'That,' whispered my neighbour, 'is the old man's future son-in-law: he is dancing with the daughter.' Such was the scene of the ball-room: all was hearty enjoyment; but I saw not the slightest approach to rudeness, indecorum, or drunkenness: it was the merriment of people who feel that others have a good opinion of them, and an interest in their comfort."

Once more, we heartily commend this volume to the literary and the humane.

Britannia after the Romans; being an Attempt to Illustrate the Religious and Political Revolutions of that Province in the fifth and succeeding Centuries. 4to. pp. 222. London, 1836. Bohn.

THE author of this volume has well described his task—

"Quale per incertam lunam, sub luce maligna,
Est iter in sylvis: ubi cœlum Jupiter umbrâ
Condedit, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem."

for well may darkness rest on the historic horizon of that period, when the civilising power of Rome was yielding to the irruption of the barbarian;—when the memory of mighty heroes, the mysteries of religion, the records of political change, were preserved only in the oral records of the bards, handing down traditional truths, obscured by an infusion of wild and extravagant fiction. The day is, perhaps, yet very distant when through these chaotic materials, the pure stream of historical relation shall be made to flow in a clear and untainted course; yet every attempt towards an analysis so desirable, effects something towards its final accomplishment. Concerning the celebrated *Triads*, we shall quote the following remark from the Introduction:—

"The *Triads* are valuable, notwithstanding the folly and cabalism which suggested such a mode of recording facts and precepts. Useful matter may be elicited from them. But Dr. Owen said too much in calling them 'documents

of 'undoubted credit,' and not near enough in saying that they come down to the 'beginning of the 7th century.' The compilation is not ancient. It mentions Hoel Dda, William the Conqueror, and, lastly, the betrayal of Llewellyn ap Gryffydd to Edward the First. That date is of cardinal importance. The first question a sober critic would ask is, 'before or after Llewellyn's death?' The Neo-British literature existed with some sort of continuity from Honorius to Llewellyn. Then it was persecuted, its books destroyed or concealed, and its professors slain or driven into hiding places. Whatever is of a subsequent date is an attempt to collect and patch together fragments. The name, *Llawnslyt dy Iac*, is not Welsh at all (so as to make sense), but is the French title, *Lancelot du Lac*, taken out of the Romances. The Triadists sometimes betray their ignorance of the Bardic hieroglyphy, which they have the simplicity to accept in a literal sense, and so betray, at the same time, the little tricks they have themselves been guilty of to promote their fantastical plan."

The authenticity of the Welsh historians themselves is veiled in a similar confusion. See the observations relating to Nennius and Gildas:—

"A great obscurity hangs over the name of the historian Nennius. The work, printed in Gale under his name, bears in some MSS. the name of Gildas, and used formerly to be quoted under that name; yet the preface of the author avows that he wrote it in A.D. 858, and in the 24th year of the reign of Prince Mervyn Vrych. But the work published by Mr. Gunn from the Vatican, being slightly different from that in Gale, bears the name of Mark the Hermit. That author mentions, that the Picts then continued to hold one of the three divisions of Britannia, which proves it to have been written anterior to A.D. 841, in which the Pictish nation was abolished by Kenneth, king of Scots. Niniaw himself is said to have escaped from the massacre of the monks of Bangor in 613, and to have written his work about 620. To him we should ascribe the history which came down to Julius Caesar, and contained the great actions and discourses of his namesake (and, no doubt, pretended ancestor) Niniaw, brother of Caswallawn."

Every one knows the romantic relation, that this country had for its first colonist a grandson of the Trojan Aeneas, Brutus; who found it totally uninhabited, with the exception of a giant or two, of whom Gogmagog was the most important, but who was overcome at a wrestling match by Corineus (one of Brutus's staff), who very unceremoniously pitched him over Dover cliff. A tale not to be doubted: for cliffs of quite sufficient altitude to break any giant's neck of reasonable stature remain at Dover to this day!

Now, notwithstanding the caution of our authors, we are somewhat tempted to embark in derivative conjectures, when we are told the chronicles themselves were styled *bruts*. The very name of these British records, when they were no longer available for matter of fact, furnished a fictitious title for the founder of the British dynasty.

"The *bruts* or chronicles are in the form of regular histories, giving the successive reigns of the ancient kings of Britannia. *Brud*, in construction *brut*, is reputation or rumour, and, in the secondary sense, a chronicle or history. It retains that original sense in the French and English word *bruit*, and, though it is curious that all the Welsh chronicles begin with the reign of Brutus, we must not be seduced by

that accident into etymological trifling. They were first made known to the English and French by the Latin version which Geoffrey ap Arthur, archdeacon of Monmouth, and afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, made from a MS. which Walter de Mapes, otherwise called Calenius, archdeacon of Oxford, brought out of Little Britain. Geoffrey was a man of much simplicity and candour, and slender scholarship, and states that he carefully translated it in his own simple style. The dialect in which it was written does not appear, as his MS. is not forthcoming. But a version from his Latin into Welsh is printed in the Archaeology, and entitled the Brut G. ap Arthur. It is quite anonymous; Geoffrey does not attempt any conjecture as to the author; and Alfred of Beverley, who lived at the same time, and was a shrewd inquiring man, was able to give him no other title than *Britannicus*. Geoffrey received, from the same hands, a narrative of the emigration of the British clergy into Armorica, which interesting tract he expressed his intention of translating; but he never did, or we have lost the translation."

The derivation of the name, Britain, seems to be made out (satisfactorily, at least, to our author), who tells us:—

"Briton is the word properly (*Britannus* sometimes) employed by the Romans for a native of Britannia, and it agrees with the Welsh noun plural (said to be used in the plural only) *Brython*, the Briton. It cannot be doubted, that Britannia and Britones are words related to each other, as Ausonia and Ausones, or Arcadia and Arcades are; nor can we be brought to believe that they are terms of an entirely distinct etymology and meaning, and a purely accidental resemblance. However, the name Prydain has been derived, as a word, from *pryd*, aspect or comeliness, and interpreted having a comely aspect, and, as a name, from that of the hero Prydain ap Aedd Mawr, the fabulous founder of the monarchy; whereas the name, *Brython*, is derived from *bruth*, contention, and interpreted warriors. Herein we detect a notable instance of the Neo-British method, and perceive that its arts are not of yesterday. The Britons were a people whose bodies were painted over with various devices by the process of tattooing, or puncturing the skin and infusing a dark tincture. All the Britanni (saith Caesar) stain themselves with the herb vitrum, which effects a cerulean colour. But *brith* has the meaning of painted, tinted, variegated, or pied of two colours. *Cleddyv brith-gwaed* is a blood-stained sword; and *brith-las*, spotted blue or green; and *brith-gwr* is a painted, stained, or parti-coloured man. Merddin, when settled among the Picts of Celyddon, so styled himself; and Taliesin so styles the Pictish marauders. *Brithon* (to which choice of vowels Caesar and the other learned Romans, as well as the ancient Latin inscriptions found in this island, bear witness) would thus appear to be the true word, and to have meant in Celtic what *Pictus* meant in Latin. But if any one, from his faith in the purity and sincerity of modern Cambro-British, should be scandalised by that difference of vowels, it is meet that he should be informed, that *brytho* is to paint, in the language of Brittany. That debased and corrupted remnant of what once was Celtic, the Bas-Breton dialect, offers further proof to us upon this head. The Bas-Bretons say not *Prydain* for Britain, but *Breis*; and we shall find that *breis* (as a word, and not a name) is used by them precisely in the power of *brith*, Freckles, moles, or other spots upon the skin, are called *breis*; the mottling of red upon the

legs of a man who has scorched them near the fire is *breiseli*; and any thing that is half and half, and so, as it were, pie-bald, is *breis*; half-devout, for instance, is *breis-devode*. The Welsh word, *brith*, has exactly the same idiom. *E. g.* *brith adnabod*, to have a partial knowledge; *brith Gristion*, a semi-Christian, &c. Pezron, whose authority is of no weight, has, nevertheless, the merit of surmising the true root of Briton. But it is neither a matter of conjecture, nor of authority, but one of fact, that the same word means *Britannia* and *variegated* in the Armorican; and that is a fact, which it is not easy to shake off or dispose of."

The Roman empire, the author affirms (p. 5), was founded upon religious imposture and military usurpation. This is, in some degree, a truism, although the civilisation of the world would never have been accomplished but for the domination of the Roman arms. The corrupters of primitive Christianity attempted to keep the world in thralldom by the first means, but have failed for want of the co-operation of the last. Rome, however, still struggles on; and her *pontifex maximus*, rather than her *imperator*, hopes still for the supreme secular power. The *ultima ratio regum* will alone, perhaps, at last, check her march, by the tortuous paths of liberality (that much abused panacea of modern quacks), to the citadel of universal domination, which the Gospel spirit of the sixteenth century had forced her to abandon.

On the decline of the Roman power, the spirit of clanship began to make head against the military autocracy of Rome. Concerning this and the Armorican Britons, we have the following interesting notice:—

"The British, though nominally Roman, reign of Carausius, followed by the mildness of the reconqueror, Constantius, and, perhaps, a somewhat incomplete reconquest, brought back upon the stage some of those un-Romanised and Celtic-tongued chiefs of clans, whom the civilisation and discipline of the Quinque Provinciæ had previously kept in an obscure subjection in the remoter districts. Cynedda, the founder of the North-Welsh dynasty, established himself in Anglesea, and the neighbourhood, about A.D. 371; and, at the same time with Maximus, the emperor or tyrant, one Conan of Meriadawg (now Denbighshire, or a part thereof), made his appearance as a British chieftain. Maximus removed him into Gaul, with a considerable power of native Britons, and settled him in the maritime district called Armorica; the same which, in consequence of that memorable settlement, has since been termed Lesser Britain, and Brittany. It was a military colony of some strength in the first instance, soon after reinforced by the remains of the unfortunate armies of Maximus, and, a century later, by the refugees from this invaded and desolated island. Their establishment stood firm, and the fall of Maximus did not compel the emigrants to evacuate their new possessions. But they were not made independent of the Roman system of administration, and the authority of the Roman magistrate was still maintained in the municipalities of that part of Gaul. The naval power of Maximus and the British, in the channel, could never have been shaken, with such a formidable outwork as Armorica on its eastern shores. Excellent harbours, both deep and shallow, broad lagoons, and impregnable promontories, some of them even insulated at high water, rendered the Armorican Britain an inexpugnable barrier to Britain and the British waters. But he was not wise unto the end."

That the *bruts*, or British historical tradi-

tions, were much mystified and perverted, the following is a remarkable example:—

"We have now to observe upon the fraudulent spirit of the *bruts*. Mr. Turner, with his usual sagacity, perceived that their history of Vortigern's accession is a system of facts borrowed from that of Gerontius, and substituted. Vortigern plots against the family of Constantinus,—pretends to assist his son, Constans, who had been a monk,—procures his death,—usurps the power himself,—is pursued by the vengeance of Constantine's friends and connexions,—and perishes with his wife in his own house, which is surrounded and set on fire. This important and just remark (which was my motive for reciting the adventures of Gerontius) is the key to much of the remaining history, and may serve towards undeceiving us of several gross delusions. If so, the thanks are not due to me, but to him. The allegory, or transfer of facts, is not made at random, but is meant to convey bitter allusions to the real acts of Vortigern, whose memory was detested by its authors.

Gerontius invited the Alans and other German barbarians from over seas to ravage Britain.

Gerontius incurred the contempt of his own followers, and was assailed by them.

Gerontius, being in his house with his family, slew three hundred of his own warriors.

Gerontius did so, in company with a beloved wife, and an Alan barbarian, his devoted friend.

Gerontius, his wife, and Alan friend, were destroyed by his own people, by the aid of fire applied to their dwelling.

Vortigern, in the substitutional language resorted to, is *quasi* Gerontius. Therefore, Vortigern is a traitor to Constans Caesar, the monk, and his murderer, and an usurper of the authority which he had enjoyed. In this manner, the mysticism of the British turned into allegory the alleged adventures of a man whose acts and character they were resolved not to exhibit with fidelity. From that fountain there comes a flood of falsehood. Owain ap Iduen Wledig entirely disappears, and Gwrtheyrn appears as the direct successor, personal enemy, and murderer of the family of Constantinus of Arles. That Roman emperor, dwindled into a Celtic king, Cystennin, is made to die peaceably in Britain in possession of all his honours, and having previously remarried himself to a lady of Cirencester, by whom he had two illustrious sons, who were rescued, in their childhood, from the cruelty of Gwrtheyrn, and returned, after many years, to destroy him, Aurelius Ambrosius, and Uthyr Pendragon. The family of Constantine, a Roman private soldier devoid of merit, against whose imbecile and disastrous administration at Arles all Britain and Armorica rose up to assert independence, perished with him; and if it had not done so, it had not the slightest tie on the British affections. The whole story is a fiction without verisimilitude. But it arose thus. When the Bardic equivocation had turned him into Gerontius, the persons, or rather the mighty faction, whose vengeance pursued him, were, by a continuation of the same *lusus*, the surviving brethren of Constans, the royal monk. Mr. Warrington and other painstaking historians have been following an *ignis fatuus*."

The famous Uthyr Pendragon turns out, according to our author, to be a mere ideal

personage of Bardic mysticism; and no better existence is allowed to Uthyr's son, the renowned Arthur (p. 76). Arthur, the glorious assertor of his country's fallen liberties, turns out to be no other than the Hercules of the classic ages!

"Mr. Davies constantly maintained that Noah was signified by Arthur, to which he was led by various allusions to his presence and achievements during the great deluge, without paying sufficient regard to his warlike, sanguinary, and most unpatriarchal attributes. Dr. Owen conjectured that he was Nimrod the Hunter, but failed to explain his voyage in the ark. The third of Noah's surviving sons preserved through the flood, and revived after it, the heathenism of the Antediluvians, and found an early occasion for introducing and combining the Bacchic and Ithyphallic mysteries. He was the Jove of the apostate patriarchs, and of their divided posterity, the gentiles. His grandson, Nimrod, was the Hercules of Greece, and Mithras of Persia. But, though really the son of his eldest son, he was credited to be his own son, not by nature, indeed, but by the incubation of his deified spirit, when he visited his temple of Jupiter Belus, in the form of the lascivious dragon. In the obscure dirge of Pendragon, the conception of Arthur by the congress of the dragon and the priestess Eigr (i. e. *the Virgin*), '*gravidæ Arturo fatali fraude Iogerne*,' is faintly shadowed out by Taliesin:—

My side moving round the Caer,
While the Caer is anxious,
And the writing is excessive,
And the fair one retreats before it
On to the veil covering the huge stones,
The dragon whirling round
Over the places of choice liquor, &c.

The visit of Jove and Mercury to the chamber of Alcmena, in the assumed likeness of her husband Amphitryon, and his servant Sosia, and the visit of Uthyr Pendragon and Merddin to that of Eigr, in the forms of her husband Gorloes, and his servant Brithvael, are not casual similitudes, but amount to a case of identity. They are, as much as to say outright, that Arthur is Hercules, son of Jove. There seems to be some reason for thinking that, in the Herculean divinity, in the *magnum Jovis incrementum*, the grandfather, Saturn, was made to reappear, and the characters of the sage navigator of the flood, and the proud king of men, united in one. For such is the best construction which has yet been put upon the Eleusinian verse, 'the bull was father of the dragon, and, again, the dragon was father of the bull.' The identity of the god Arthur with Hercules appears in the borrowed details of Arthur's procreation; and there also exists a short poem upon his departure from this mortal state of existence, in which the Martial Mithras of the Britons is called by the very name of Hercules."

Of course, Arthur's tomb, pretended to be discovered at Glastonbury in the 12th century, is easily proved, by internal flaws in the inscription, to be no better than a monkish forgery.

We close our brief notes from this elaborate essay, with some observations of our author on British coinage; startling, indeed, to the believers in the received system of Numismatism.

"It is true, that medals of Cynobeline and others have been produced by antiquaries as ancient Celto-British coinage. But their real tendency is to prove that coinage was an art borrowed from the Romans and introduced by them. For they bear Latin legends, and the names of princes connected with, or opposed to,

the Roman emperors. Unluckily, one of them is said to bear the legend, in Latin characters, of Cassivellaunus, the British chief who was made king on the sudden upon Caesar's second landing, and in whose time we know that no alphabet but the Greek was used for any purposes of state. Others have the names of Cynobeline, Caractacus, Arviragus, Boadicea, &c. Names, all of them extracted from Roman history, by men who (pretend what they would) had no other knowledge of their country's antiquities than what Roman authors afforded; and most of them names of those chiefs who had most fiercely resisted the Roman power. They are works of no earlier date than the apostasy and anarchy after the Romans. Moreover, they were not money. They were Bardic works belonging to that numerous family of Gnostic, Mithriac, or Masonic medals, of which the illustration has been learnedly handled in Chifflet's '*Abraxus Proteus*,' Von Hammer's '*Baphometus*,' the Rev. R. Walsh's '*Essay on Ancient Coins*,' and (as applicable to these very productions) the Rev. E. Davies's *Essay on British Coins*. The coins engraved by Dom B. de Montfaucon as remnants of ancient Gaulish money, are productions of similar appearance and the same class. Paracelsus alludes to them as money coined by the gnomes, and distributed by them among men. Their uses have never been known. But I explain them thus. Money is a ticket entitling the bearer to goods of a given value. But Fraternists, or United Illuminates, have a claim upon the assistance and liberality of each other, their goods are in that sense common, and those who refused to make them such, used to be pronounced accursed brethren like Ananias and Sapphira, Masonic medals were tickets entitling one initiate to receive assistance from another. It may be objected, that there was no great difficulty of stealing or forging them. True. But, to be a beneficial holder of these baubles, it was necessary that you should be able to explain the meaning of all the devices upon them. According to the sort of explanation given by the party, it would appear whether he was an authorised holder; and, if such, what rank of initiation he had attained, and, consequently, to what degree of favour and confidence he was entitled. The names selected to adorn these British medals are unequivocally marked with hatred for the Romans, and love for the memory of those Britons who warred against them; and they imply an exhortation and a compact to expel and exclude the Roman nation from the island. But I make no doubt that the prevalence of King Cynvelyn's name is due to the Apollinar Mysticism. This name, Cynvelin, was a title conferred upon a king of Britain, perhaps distinguished by his yellow hair, and opposed to Caligula, who obtained a nominal cession of the island from his revolted son, Adminius. But Cynvelyn, emphatically, was Pendragon and ethereal Jove, the father of Apollo Belenus;

'Seven fires of the essential-fire
Are seven opposing battles,
The seventh is Cynvelyn
For every front station.'

At the same time, I can yield no credit to Mr. Davies's conjecture, that any thing so mean and common as an abrax-coin of Cynobeline, was the awful Gwarchan Synvelin of the bards. The sacred fire of Cynvelyn, the seventh and most excellent of the seven fires of the universe, and preserved in Britain like that of Oromazdes in Persia, was his Gwarchan or talisman. The language employed, the names selected, the superstition displayed, all tend to

fix the mystic medals upon the Beirdd Beli. The further inference results, that Britannia, after the Romans, did not set up an independent and national mint. We see that the art existed; but yet we find that it was not exercised by the rulers of the state. No coins of Owain Finddu, Gwrtheyrn, Constantine, Maelgwn, or any other Neo-British kings, are to be found; while it is proved, by the opening of sepulchral barrows, that Roman money circulated in the island after the times of Aytus and Anthemius, and even to those of Justinian, and bearing their images and legends. Ireland seems to have been equally barren of numismatic art and document; for Sir James Ware can cite no earlier coin of that country, than one which appears to be inscribed with the date of A.D. 1115. (*Antiquitates Hibern.,* p. 130.)

We can hardly subscribe to all this, because we think the coins of the British princes bear evidence of the date to which they pretend. And the charge of forgery for an object so gratuitously assumed, should rest, at least, for confirmation on some resemblance to the coins of the period in which they are said to be thus fraudulently struck. The author's theories are all evidently revolutionary of received data of British history. They do honour, however, to his Celtic learning and critical ingenuity; and they cannot be readily refuted, because mystery and obscurity pervade the whole subject. Still the critic will not readily adopt them, without the deepest consideration of all the testimony which may be brought to bear upon their various points and features.

St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Napoli di Romania, in 1833 and 1834. By M. Von Tietz, Prussian Counsellor of Legation. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1836. Richter and Co.: Clark, Edinburgh; Milliken and Son, Dublin.

THERE is a great deal of amusement in these volumes, and a great deal of German sentiment. The language is often so very fine, that we are sometimes tempted to apply the nigger's eulogium on his preacher's sermon to its pages: "Oh, such grand talk, massa! all great Sunday words:" still the work itself is a very pleasant one, as our readers may judge from the following extracts. We shall begin with one or two little bits of "finery," to justify our assertion:—

Sunset.—"Thence, on the fine summer evenings of June and July, which for two or three weeks together are not encroached upon by actual darkness, but separated and scarcely distinguished from morning merely by a soft twilight, the eye turning, though reluctantly, from the fresh green of the land, revels in view of the glassy surface of the river, which, as if with blushing modesty, receives the last radiant salute of the sinking sun."

The Emperor.—"The personal appearance of the emperor has something in it truly royal and awe-exciting; yet, at the same time, it is calculated to inspire confidence. His erect figure, above the common height, is in every respect powerful and well-shaped, and the form of his head such, that it appears as if copied from the noblest specimens of the antique. An aquiline nose, a kindly smiling mouth, and a blue eye, whose benignity of expression is blended with thoughtful gravity—these features, together with a forehead shaded by light brown hair, give to the whole countenance a friendly, but likewise a serious stamp."

The Empress.—"Her majesty was clad in the national dress of Russia, namely, light

blue velvet, trimmed with gold-bordered saphire, with full white sleeves. Upon her head she wore the customary tiara of crimson velvet, called kakosch, from under which her long plaited hair hung down her back; her slabaster neck was encircled by large pearls, and the head-dress glittered with brilliants, shaping themselves into the form of a crown. Truly, they were a majestic pair!"

We now proceed to more general matter:—*Russian Carelessness.*—"I have frequently seen a Russian waterman climb down the granite banks of the Neva to reach his boat, or to fasten it to the iron ring of the shore. Clinging with the tips of his hands and feet to the almost imperceptible divisions of the morticed squares, the fellow seemed to stick to the stone. Erring, even a finger's width, would have precipitated him into the waves; this, however, he does not fear in the least, but, still singing, he thinks matters could not be more convenient for him. He will even take his siesta upon the parapet of the river, which is no more than about a foot broad, and here tranquilly reposes in the sunshine, though a single restless motion in his sleep would wake him in a cold bath. But, according to his ideas, this is clearly impossible. Should any one warn him of his danger, he replies very tranquilly, 'Neboss!' (do not fear!) and this 'Neboss' always bears him through. I one day went with an *Iswoschtschik* (hackney driver), in his small sledge, to a distant suburb: the road, passing through Mowtoverice, was extremely unpleasant, and threatened our vehicle every moment with an upset, although unaccompanied, perhaps, with danger. 'Durak (fool) take care!' I repeatedly called out to him; and 'Neboss!' was the smiling reply of my driver, perched upon his narrow and vibrating seat. At last, I lay prostrated with the whole affair in the snow, and with my feet entangled in the fur of the sledge. I raved and swore; but, with his tranquil 'Neboss!' he lifted up both me and the sledge, and then drove on. It is a fact that, when the sun in the spring had already rendered the ice very unsafe, so that police were placed on each side of the Neva to prohibit the crossing, a common Russian, singing his ballad, undertook the perilous pass. Upon arriving at the opposite side, he observed that the police were preparing to greet him with stripes. 'Neboss!' says he, laughing, and turning round, and recrossing the crackling surface to the shore he had come from, he escaped the attentions of the guards. Upon the raising of the column of Alexander, one of the rollers used in the operation caught the hand of a labourer, and threatened to draw the whole body of the man slowly beneath the terrific weight, which would inevitably have crushed him. A Russian carpenter, standing close by, instantly seized his sharp axe, and calling out 'Neboss!' at one blow struck off the poor creature's arm; he was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where he speedily recovered: and, as well as his resolute amputator, received a life annuity of five hundred rubles each."

Russian Marriages.—"Generally, without asking the children, the parents on both sides arrange the affair between themselves, to which arrangement succeeds the bridal promenade, whereat, if the young people are not already known to each other, they are conducted, as if accidentally, into the same walk, and introduced. The father of the young man then sends a kind of female confidante, or go-between (very useful on such occasions), to the father of the bride; and if he declares himself willing, the young couple, the parents,

relations, bridesmaids, &c. all meet together, when the arrangements are concluded; and in these the dowry is never overlooked. Then follows the betrothal; on which occasion the elect pair kneel down upon a fur-skin mat and exchange rings, during which scene the bride's father holds over the head of the bridegroom a saint's image, and the mother holds over the head of the bride a piece of bread, as a sign of abundance. The bridesmaids then sing several national songs, appropriate to the ceremony, and the guests are entertained with various sorts of beverage, during which many a good-humoured joke circulates. The remark that the wine is bitter and must be made sweet, is always construed as a challenge for the betrothed couple to salute each other. The guests then make divers presents to the bridal pair; and the bridegroom afterwards takes his leave, whilst the companions of the bride sing a song, wherein they invite him soon to return. Now begins for the lovers—or rather for the future wedded pair—a new life. Every evening until the nuptials, the betrothed husband must visit his intended partner, bringing her presents of sweet cakes, bon-bons, &c., of which the Russian ladies are extremely fond. The bridesmaids are generally present at these interviews, and, after a fashion that seems singular enough, accompany the fond chit-chat with different characteristic songs. On the nuptial eve the bride entertains her female friends, and receives from the bridegroom a gift of various articles necessary for the toilette, with a certain sum of money. The maiden then retires to the bath, and on her return the bridegroom re-appears, is received with music, and has handed to him the marriage portion, respecting which, however, there are often serious disputes. On the wedding-day, the bridesmaids unbraide the lady's hair, and she receives her swain with flowing locks. After the marriage ceremony, performed according to the rites of the Greek church, a dinner is given,—at which, usually, the parents are not present,—and at its conclusion the young couple are conducted in triumphal procession, with vocal and instrumental music, to their apartment. The old custom of the bride, on the evening of the wedding-day, taking off her husband's boots in pledge of obedience, is still retained, in some parts of the country, as also that of the husband depositing in one boot a sum of money, and in the other a small whip: if the young wife happens to hit first upon that containing the money, she keeps it—if not, her husband gives her two or three light cuts with the whip. Hence, no doubt, has arisen the universal opinion abroad, that the low-born Russian makes known his love for his wife by the application of chastisement. However, I have never witnessed any such tender demonstrations. On the day after the wedding, the parents of the husband give as handsome a dinner as their circumstances will permit: and now the banquetting continues during an entire week, which by any but a Russian might be considered rather too severe a trial. On Whitsunday, in the Petersburg summer-garden, a grand promenade both of the elegant and vulgar world takes place, usually called 'the bridal promenade.' In the grand walk, a long line of the daughters of Russian tradesmen are seen marching *en parade*, followed by their fathers and mothers. The young sons of tradesmen appear in long, blue holiday kaftans, and take a survey of the matrimonial wares. Should they happen to feel within their broad chests any soft emotion, they timidly approach the love-exciting virgin,

defects and errors of the work. In general, like the painter who pleased every body and nobody, I gained marks of approbation from one on the very point which others had selected for blame. On one or two matters, however, several gentlemen, for whose opinion I have a great respect, united in their censure; and, although in composing, I never write with the fear of criticism before my eyes, and never suffer myself to be restrained by any principle but my own sense of what is good in taste, and right in feeling—what is likely to interest without injuring, and benefit while it amuses—yet the criticism to which I now refer deserves my best thanks, as having aided to form and purify my taste. On one or two points, however, regarding simple matters of fact, most of the critics were wrong. Some of the reviewers accused me of that heinous fault in romance-writing, which I know not how to express, except by the term *archæology*; and some praised me highly for the deep research I had bestowed on the work. I cannot take praise to myself on the one, nor blame on the other score, as a short account of how the story was really composed, will at once shew: I was travelling in France, in December of the year 1828, and stopped for the evening at Montreuil-sur-Mer. The inn was very comfortable, the innkeeper very civil, the fare very good, and the fire very bright and warm; but the rest of the party, which, however much it may have increased since, was at that time a small one, was tired with the journey, and had retired to bed. An hour or so remained unoccupied before my usual time of rest; and, being without music or society, having dined, warmed myself, and thought over the events of the day, there was no other resource but sleep or reading. I accordingly rang the bell, and asked the landlord if he could lend me a book. He replied that he could, and an English book to boot, which had been left with him by some unfortunate traveller, in part payment of a debt. He went away, and returned in a few minutes, labouring under the ponderous folios which contain the antiquarian labours of the learned and facetious Grose. One of the first pages that I looked at offered his account of Chilham Castle, and, though I read that to the end, I read no further. I gazed upon the engraving representing the ruined dwelling of the noble, the beautiful, and the brave of other days; Imagination peopled it with beings of her own, they began to move, and speak, and act at the will of the enchantress; and, before I quitted the chair, the whole story of 'Darnley; or, the Field of the Cloth of Gold,' was as distinctly and clearly laid out as it is here presented to the public. I took a sheet of paper, and pen and ink, and wrote down the sketch, and in the composition of the work drew out no other scene or plan than that. I remained in France till long after the work was completed; and, buried in a remote part of Normandy, had no books of reference whatsoever. I may say more: so great a check do I conceive it upon imagination to be constantly referring to authorities—so great an embarrassment does it produce in style, that I seldom, if ever, in composing a work of fiction, open any book of history except for the dates, and such few particulars as the memory of every one is apt to let slip. I have, I believe, a tolerable general knowledge of history, but certainly not more than every gentleman ought to possess; but I would rather even commit a few errors, which in such works are of little or no importance, than stupify myself, and cramp my own mind, by

constant reference to sources of information. The general conception of the characters, and the general relation of events, will always be sufficiently correct without fettering composition by such shackles; and when I am writing a romance, I make no pretension to writing a history."

The Coco-nut Palm, its Uses and Cultivation submitted to the Consideration of His Majesty's Government and Colonial Landed Proprietors, as adapted for our West Indian and African Colonies; with the Native Traditions of its Discovery by a Sovereign Prince of the Island of Ceylon.* By J. W. Bennett, Esq. F.L.S. & H.S. Second edition. 12mo. London, 1838. Snowscombe.

To those who can recall that melancholy period of our domestic history when apples were as backward as crabs, asparagus an empty name, and the pine itself, like virtue, a desiring dream; while the gooseberry reigned sole Adam of England's paradise;—to those who can recall, or imagine, such a state of things, the science of horticulture must be deeply endeared. In regarding its success at home, we must naturally wish to see it flourishing also abroad, so that "the march of intellect" may at length find us something for dinner, and our labours be rewarded according to our deserts. Mr. Bennett, whose work on fishes we formerly noticed with praise, seems now desirous of bearing the palm in other quarters; and *quod meruit, ferat*.

Our readers may remember Malcolm's anecdote of some fair Arabs sighing to visit all-producing England; but who unanimously repudiated the soft desire, when they found it bore no palm-trees. "*Allah, inn Allah!*" how could we live!" The coco-nut palm is no less adapted than its Arabian brother for oriental wants universal; and, if more generally cultivated, would undoubtedly furnish much for our European import trade. Uniting in itself the various attributes of the land and the labourer, this vegetable manufacturer, butter, spirit-dealer, cook, Stafford-pottery, umbrella, milch-cow, apothecary, and Italian warehouse, bids fair to rival, in variety of genius, the popularity of cast-iron itself, at least in the tropics. Its fibrous net-work furnishes ready-made sieves; its leaves form cool plant-covers, baskets, thatch, and soda; its water is the best material for the plasterer; its shell gives cups for carved-work, dentifrice, and lamp-black; its fruit, so sweet and so cooling; its wood, used for building, both vessels and houses; its wine, or toddy (the Hindu *tari*), whence arrack, far superior to that from rice, is distilled—arrack, dear to the memory of punch; not cold without, but with sugar into the bargain. All these, though tolerably known, are, like other virtues, scarcely appreciated here; but even epicures rejoice in its milk, for curry and mulliga-tany; its cabbage-crest (*Sartoria?*), that raw, equals the finest St. Helena almond (*Terminalia catappa*); fricassees itself deliciously (to use a reflective term); and in pickle surpasses the orange and tomato, as far as our cuisines can testify, the young bamboo shoots exceed the mushroom, in stews, or in height.

Its vinegar equals the best French: its oil cures ringworm and cutaneous diseases; makes the best soap and candles; and supplies the best ingredient for improving the hair, that indispensable of female loveliness—and, in accordance to our Linnean horticulturist, the real cause of its luxuriance and confessed beauty in the native women.

This Ceylonese *Roseland* and *Son*, too modest to advertise its own merits, might prove a formidable rival to Ude or Gunter. "The interior of the green coco-nut," Mr. Bennett observes, "may be very appropriately termed a vegetable *blanc-manger*." It is, we learn, greatly improved by (what would it not improve?) Madeira wine, a few drops of lime-juice, sugar, and nutmeg. A more whimsical luxury is formed from *toddy*—its native powers encoached upon, as Erskine would have said, by the restless footstep of European adventure; inasmuch as "our English soldiers consider the addition of *gunpowder* and *capucines* an improvement;"—(Chabert himself might envy this); and this promising mixture they happily designate, a *blaze*! We suspect that the introduction of such a practice into England would materially familiarise the faculty with the phenomena of *spontaneous combustion*.

Mr. Bennett remarks, justly, on the shade afforded by the palm, and that the air is improved, rather than deteriorated, by extensive plantations of it—adducing medical testimony in answer to a very silly prejudice, as we must ever consider it, to prove that it is not shade that is noxious in hot climates, but the accumulation of putrid vegetable matter. The great advantages afforded by its shade to plantations of coffee, he says—and he is no stranger to the West Indies—render its better cultivation desirable in the latter settlements—more especially as it grows where nothing else will, requiring scarcely any care; heat and salt-water being its principal nutriment. The native Singalese throw salt into the holes before planting; "superstitiously," our author observes; but it is not unlikely that this, as most other superstitions, is grounded on reason. The experiment, at any rate, is simple.

* 21st class, *Monocotyledon*: Order 6, *Hexandria*.—*Cocos nucifera* of Linnaeus; *Palmyra* of the Siamese; *Cocotier* of the French.

† Punch is an Indian mixture, as its name implies—*punch*—five (ingredients).

‡ *Mulliga-tany*—literally, in the Malay language, *pepper-water*.

From the tradition quoted, it would seem that, previous to the Malabar invasion, the Singalese, shut up in the interior, were equally ignorant of the coco-nut and the sea. We are less astonished at this trait in islanders, when we recollect that the vast extent of forest separating our countrymen, after they had conquered the Dutch sea-coast, from any knowledge of the capital, had long prevented many sagacious persons at home from suspecting that it had any interior. The ignorance implied in the tradition, which must refer to a period of many centuries before the Christian era, since the Sanscrit poem of the *Ramayana* describes the conquest of Ceylon, is supported, in some degree, by the fact of the utter unacquaintance of the Singalese with the inscriptions found on their coasts, and which certainly bear a strong affinity to the Runic and Pelagian alphabets. But of this hereafter. We trust that Mr. Bennett's simple and practical suggestions will not be overlooked by the government, to whom, in fact, they are addressed; and that our emancipated fellow-subjects, if they refuse to cultivate sugar to the same extent as formerly, will have all the advantage of *sageerie*—the Ceylonese saccharine above mentioned—to improve their condition and their coffee. We conclude with the closing paragraph—"Very much of the improvement contained in the preceding pages will be perfectly novel to the planter and the labourer of the West Indies. To the former it will discover a luxury hitherto unknown there, whilst a more extensive cultivation of the coco-nut palm will ensure to the latter, at a very trifling expense, the chief comforts of existence."

Quackery; its Danger, Irrationality, and Injustice; the Causes of its Success; the best Means for its Suppression. 8vo. pp. 18. Bath, 1836.

QUACKERY, like ill weeds, grows fast; and the present season seems to be its harvest-time. We, therefore, consider Dr. Cowan's pamphlet as a word in season on that important subject. This, of course, implies that the arguments have weight; for otherwise they never would be seasonable. But not only are the arguments weighty, but the reasoning is conclusive. The evil of quackery has the author traced to its source, and shewn, while the pestilence rages, "the reasoning faculties are crippled by the preponderating instinct of self-preservation." Thus we see persons prepare themselves for a course of quackery by taking leave of their reason; they sink into brutes to save themselves from sinking into death. No wonder, then, they are disappointed, and that their hopes to preserve life only render them unworthy of enjoying it. The author shews that quackery originates in the love of the marvellous, and the love of life. Under the guidance of reason, these feelings, "implanted in the human breast for the wisest purposes," are productive of the greatest benefit. "But then," says Quackery, "reason would enlighten the mind, direct the judgment, and get 'controlling what it is controlled with'; therefore, let us discard reason, and make life a lottery. The accidental cures will answer the purpose of prizes, and allure the weak and craving; while the mischief we do will be attributed to the disease, and forgotten." It is in vain to urge against this, as some have done, that medicine is a practical science, and that some of the most efficacious remedies have been discovered by accident; for quackery proposes, not to discover remedies by accident, but to use them by accident; and though accident may discover a valuable remedy, it never can direct an enlightened use of it; and without an enlightened use of it; the danger that is incurred is in proportion to the virtue of the remedy. The only difference between a poison and a remedy is in the use that is made of it; it is the same power differently directed, and, accordingly, we have it laid down as a maxim in medicine, *ubi virus, ibi virtus*, of which the truth is exemplified in mercury, opium, foxglove, &c.

But the absurdity of quackery is less disgraceful than its immorality. Let not those who are determined to play the fool flatter themselves with the belief that they can "play

the fool with circumspection," while they are encouraging quackery; for theirs is but the guilty circumspection of those who are willing to become the abettors of murder, when the murdered are simpletons, and the murderers are marked.

Of the supporters of quackery, however, the most guilty of all are medical men. They ought to see its ruinous tendency so clearly as to make them stand abashed and confounded before the humiliating truth, which our author has declared of some of them, that "they have become the mercenary hirelings of audacious adventurers, and have merged in the depths of their selfish cupidity the best materials of a profession they were bound, by their oath and every principle of justice, to support; for the love of filthily lucre they have sacrificed their self-respect, and purchased the contempt and indignation of every honourable mind."

Strang's Germany in 1831.

(Concluded.)

WE have nothing to add to our preceding remarks, in giving the concluding extracts promised from this work.

"There are very few places where I have met with a greater portion of female beauty than in Prague. The generality have dark and glossy hair, and very fine complexions. They dress more neatly than gaudily, and trip along the *trottoir* with a light and airy step, that indicates health and elasticity in every limb. They excel, of course, in the ball-room; and to see a Prague lady waltzing, is certainly the very elegance of motion. Thus youth, beauty, and grace, combine to make the maids of this city irresistible; but, charming as they are, they seem to be not over-cruel to their suitors. Their morality, indeed, if we are to pay any attention to the statistics of the town, is really at a very low ebb. Only think of the astounding fact, that, out of 3955 births which occurred in Prague, during the year 1828, there were 1404 illegitimate! It will naturally be asked, whence arises this striking disproportion, and whether there exists here, more than in other European cities, any peculiar cause to which so very extraordinary a state of matters can be assigned? The only satisfactory answer I can give, is simply to mention the circumstances connected with the Lying-in Hospital of Prague, and which, perhaps, you will agree with me, afford a sufficient explanation of this wide-spread immorality. You must know, then, that the Gebärhaus of Prague has, on an average of eight years, afforded shelter to nearly 1000 women annually, of all ranks and conditions: and in 1827, there was no less than 1125 children born within its walls. You must also know, that those who are willing to pay are admitted to this hospital, upon principles that are admirably adapted to prevent discovery. The first and second class of payers are not obliged to give their names, but are merely required to put their address into a sealed letter, which is not opened unless the patient dies; and when that does not happen, it is returned to her unopened on leaving the establishment. Ladies belonging to the first class of payers, are also admitted in masks, and are attended in separate apartments. The children are afterwards attended to, and brought up under the care of the managers of the institution, on being paid a competent allowance. You may easily imagine the effects of such a system; and when it is recollected that illegitimacy is regarded in Bohemia as no great dishonour, the problem of female immorality in Prague is, perhaps, in some degree solved.

There is another peculiarity connected with the manners of the people here, which I must not omit to mention. Perhaps there is no city where so perfect a line of demarcation is kept up between the nobility and the middle classes. They never intermix or associate, except where necessity compels them. Each class has its own assemblies, balls, and concerts. I am told that the dancing-parties of the former are among the most gay and elegant in the world. The middle classes have no precise point of reunion like the nobility, but are cut up into the various circles which friendship or relationship may form. Activity seems to be the peculiar characteristic of the middle, when compared with the higher and lower classes. The latter are polite and courteous to excess, and use terms almost as ceremonious as those poured forth at Rome, where, you know, superlatives must always be taken at a discount. There is something about the lower classes, and particularly about the boor of this country, that bespeaks the feelings of the slave. Like the Russian serf, he calmly submits to every species of contumely from his master, and actually kisses the hand that strikes. From what I have already seen of the Bohemian boors, I would say, that, compared with their Saxon neighbours, they are very sluggish and inactive. They doze away their mornings, and do only half work even after they commence their labours. The fact is, superstition and sloth, idleness and catholicism, monks and mendicancy, seem ever to be united; and Bohemia may be quoted as affording still more melancholy proofs of their pernicious effects, than either Italy or Ireland.

"In the university library of Prague, there is happily preserved a collection of much that is remarkable in Bohemian literature. You are here shewn the first book that was printed in this country, and which bears the date of 1468. This work, which is entitled 'The Trojan Chronicle,' is one of the oldest and most remarkable printed books in the world. Here is to be found the first Bohemian Bible, printed at Prague in 1488; the second, printed at Kuttenberg in 1489; and the third, printed at Venice in 1506. Few libraries are richer in objects of bibliomaniac research than this. Are you aware that the Bohemians had published seven editions of the Scriptures, before Luther began his great German Bible? In the room devoted to manuscripts, we were shewn a very remarkable work, which was discovered by Herr Hanka, the keeper of the National Museum, amid some neglected papers in the church at Königinhof, and which appears to have been written about the close of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century. It is a collection of lyrics, illustrative of the national manners and feelings, and is one of the few relics which escaped the fire which was kindled by the fanatics for the destruction of Bohemian literature. The antiquary finds in the fragments of this manuscript which have been saved from ruin, the traces of that transition state which marked the age when the mind, so long shackled by monkish mummery, began to awaken from its torpor, and to manifest those incipient struggles after light and liberty, which were destined at a more favourable period to emancipate the world from the slavery of ignorance and superstition.

"The march of intellect in Bohemia, although the schoolmaster be abroad, is in very slow time; and, what is worse, it is but little aided by the national pen or the national printing-press. In proof of this I may mention, that there are only ten printers and ten booksellers in Prague;

while for the political quidnuncs, there are merely published a couple of very small, stupid newspapers in the German tongue, with other two no less stupid, in the dialect of Bohemia. The literary periodicals, again, are confined to a small paper called the 'Bohemia,' in German, published thrice a-week; and the 'Abendunterhaltungen, in Bohemian, printed twice a-week. For the lovers of science, art, manufactures, and agriculture, a journal devoted to these matters, is published twice a-year; while the religious world remains quite satisfied with one quarterly journal. This short list of Prague periodicals, will afford you a sufficiently instructive key to the limited extent of the demand for political, literary, and religious information throughout Bohemia."

As a connoisseur in the ballet, we suspect Mr. Strang will not be very highly valued. He says, "As a mere solo dancer, Taglioni, no doubt, is more agile and astonishing; but for the expressive and soft-speaking pantomime, such as is given in 'Bluebeard,' Fanny Elslar is greatly her superior. There the latter shines a constellation among lesser stars. Grace is indeed in all her steps, heaven in her eye."

But we must extract the paragraph which relates to the press. "The periodicals of Vienna, political, literary, and scientific, are not numerous. The political are limited to two newspapers, the 'Vienna Times,' and the 'Austrian Observer;' and the censors take especial care that all the articles which appear in them are very innocent. As a proof of this, I may mention, that even articles extracted from any of the English papers, which may be inserted in one or other of the Vienna journals, have generally passed through several conservative alembics before they reach this city; that is, they have passed through the hands of the German censors of some of the other states; and when they do appear here, their spirit, you may easily imagine, is harmless enough. The literary periodicals are limited to two small papers called the 'Sammler,' and the 'Wanderer,' which are published twice or thrice a-week; to a quarterly journal, entitled the 'Jahrbücher der Literatur;' and to a monthly magazine, called 'Geist der Zeit.' There are also a medical and a polytechnic journal, published annually; together with a monthly law journal, a monthly military paper, and a weekly and a monthly journal devoted to music, fashion, and the fine arts. The religious public are contented with one annual publication. The above short list of Vienna periodicals, is of itself, perhaps, the best proof which can be given, that neither politics nor literature are in very great demand. Another index to the want of literary taste among the generality of the Viennese, is the paucity of booksellers and printers. Only imagine, that in the metropolis of this vast empire, containing a population of upwards of thirty-one millions, there are only twenty-six booksellers, and twenty-one printing establishments."

With this we conclude, leaving Munich and the rest to the readers of the work itself; which we have again to pronounce to be various and entertaining.

The Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain systematically investigated, &c. By Andrew Ure, M.D. F.R.S. 2 vols. London, 1836. Charles Knight.

A most ample account of this vast branch of our national industry and wealth. The stupendous relations of the subject, both at home and in foreign countries, have been personally

and carefully examined by Dr. Ure, and no man living could do greater justice to such an inquiry. His work is, accordingly, one of the highest value; and, with its 150 engraved illustrations on wood and steel, seems to be all which curiosity, interest, economy, and politics, could require.

Ideography: being a complete System. With its practical variations, arranged progressively. By Thomas How. Part I. London, 1836. Steill.

"**IDEOGRAPHY** is designed to enable the hand in writing to keep pace with the tongue in speaking." In other words, it is a short shorthand. To enable us to give an adequate opinion on the merits of this new system would really require more time than we are able to spare to such a purpose; but, after carefully looking through it, we can justly say that we think it well deserves attention from those to whom the subject is peculiarly interesting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Treatise on the Physiology and Pathology of the Ear, by J. H. Curtis. 8vo. (London, Longman and Co.)—The magic words, "sixth edition," show that the public ear has not been shut to Mr. Curtis's illustrations of this important subject. It is carefully revised, and, together with new matter, has also new plates and illustrations. The one exhibiting the organs of sensation, from their origin to their end, is very interesting.

Solides, with an English Commentary, and Geographical and Historical Indices, by C. Anthon, LL.D. (London, Priestley.)—This is a new edition, with many improvements, of a very excellent transcript of the Roman historian. Learning and research mark the editor's labours; and no reader of Sallust could desire more correct or ample illustration than he has been thus enabled to produce.

Mammon; or, Covetousness the Sin of the Church, by the Rev. J. Harris. Pp. 311. (London, T. Ward and Co.)—This Essay has gained, not undeservedly, as far as we can judge from its intrinsic worth, without seeing its numerous competitors, a prize of a hundred guineas, offered by Dr. Conquest for the best work on the subject. Covetousness is, we fear, not the besetting sin of the church alone, in this Mammon-worshipping age; it pervades every rank and degree of life, and seems seldom inoperative, except when selfishness provokes expenditure, to minister to our own enjoyments, pleasures, indulgences, and vices. But if it look vilely in the mass of mankind, how much more revolting is it when we see it combined with the strongest professions and outward signs of religion! And there, in fact, it is most seen; and in the intercourse of life the gripping, avaricious, severe, and imposing character is far too frequently found in union with the canting hypocrite who affects Christianity (forgetting and neglecting all its attributes) as a cloak for his sordid and worldly pursuits. Such will do well to read and reflect upon Mr. Harris's able exposition.

General Statistics of the British Empire, by James M'Queen, Esq. 8vo. Pp. 224. (London, Fellowes.)—A most valuable work—full of every kind of information which can lead the statistician and legislator to useful results. What is more, it is admirably calculated to prevent the upbuilding of silly theories on weak or imperfect foundations.

A Treatise on English Composition; including a General View of the Grammar of the English Language, by Henry W. Williams. 12mo. Pp. 76. (London, Tegg and Son.)—There are, perhaps, no subjects on which so many treatises have been published as English grammar and composition. That under our notice is brief; but, as far as it goes, conveys much useful and correct, though certainly not novel, information.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, July 2d.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. P. Booth, Corpus Christi College; Rev. H. Melville, St. Peter's College; Rev. J. Doune, St. John's College.

Bachelors in the Civil Law.—H. T. Day, Clare Hall; G. H. Harding, C. Kent, Queen's College; T. W. Melhuish, St. Peter's College.

Bachelor of Arts.—F. R. Simpson, Trinity College. The following degrees in the Senate:—To confer the degree of D.D. on Mr. Kennedy, of St. John's College, by Royal Mandate.

July 4th.—The following degrees were conferred:—*Bachelor in the Civil Law*.—H. Gale, Trinity Hall.

July 2d. (Commencement day).—The following Doctors and Masters of Arts were created:—

Doctors in Divinity.—Rev. J. Stoddart, late Fellow of Clare Hall; Rev. H. Robinson, late Fellow of St. John's College; Rev. A. Ollivant, late Fellow, Rev. R. Lyon, Trinity College; Rev. W. Mills, St. John's College.

Doctors in Physic.—J. F. Bernard, Corpus Christi College; R. Greenup, F. R. Philip, Queen's College; W. P. Borrett, Caius College; G. E. W. Wood, Trinity College; J. Barr, Emmanuel College.

Masters of Arts.—W. W. Harvey, H. G. Hand, R. G. Latham, J. Hibbert, R. Hindley Wilkinson, W. Brooke, King's College; H. Catterbeck, A. Nelson, J. W. A. Wignam, J. Peat, J. Bullen, H. T. Daniel, H. A. Maule, T. T. Smith, J. L. Garden, W. Ludlow, St. Peter's College; F. Myers, R. T. Bolton, H. H. Rose, F. Du Boulay, P. B. Backhouse, Clare Hall; C. M. G. Jarvis, J. Bowstead, F. R. Begbie, W. Drake, G. H. Eyre, Pembroke College; J. B. Bourne, J. H. Pratt, J. W. E. Ellis, J. G. Platten, W. D. Daniel, R. Gwilt, F. W. H. Jerrard, A. Stead, Caius College; T. Nicholl, J. C. Somerville, Trinity Hall; H. T. C. Hine, W. Grigson, J. Fox, E. Freeman, C. Chapman, Corpus Christi College; L. Jones, G. Whitaker, E. Hedges, W. Evans, J. P. Ley, J. Barry, J. Knight, A. Chapman, S. S. Knipe, W. Acworth, W. Fairbairn, D. Fein, T. Buckley, J. J. Tuck, H. Forster, P. Bateman, E. J. Cathrow, J. Rashdall, Queen's College; J. W. Peers, E. Jones, J. B. Clifford, E. K. Maddock, W. D. Marsden, Catharine Hall; J. Cheetham, A. Wilkinson, R. W. Stoddart, R. Thomson, A. Roots, F. Fisher, W. Barlow, Jesus College; J. Cartmell, J. Hildyard, J. W. Bateman, J. Downes, J. Haworth, H. Armstrong, J. B. Travers, W. Nicholson, W. Blyth, R. H. G. More, W. Drake, Christ's College; J. H. Bright, M. J. Lloyd, T. J. Ball, J. H. Howlett, C. F. Sculthorpe, W. Pound, J. Smith, R. Wegg, T. Paley, J. Hornby, C. C. Barber, J. Philpott, J. W. Inman, R. M. Wood, W. R. Tomlinson, W. H. Howard, T. Chambers, J. Thompson, C. Bathurst, W. Milne, C. T. Quirk, W. Barry, H. Snow, R. Fellows, H. W. Birch, W. Lewis, C. Turner, C. J. Hawkins, A. F. Halburton, T. Hall, J. H. Barker, W. G. Barker, G. J. Scurliff, E. Sharpe, St. John's College; S. G. Fawcett, T. A. Roper, J. O. Hopkins, W. R. Holmes, J. Sharp, J. Williams, Magdalen College; W. P. Pinckney, J. H. Brown, R. Phelps, A. W. Chatfield, J. T. Catcott, J. W. Campbell, C. Marshall, A. Greaves, J. Fawcett, E. H. Bunbury, R. M. Lamb, A. Brookling, T. Hubbard, G. Sloane, N. Tindal, R. P. Edkins, W. Monck, W. Ramsay, A. Feachem, T. Anderson, J. E. Heathcote, G. W. Lydekker, G. J. Allen, G. Wallace, J. Kempf, F. Walford, J. D. Watson, A. Huxtable, S. P. Fowler, W. T. Kimpton, W. Skirrow, jun., W. Kinglake, A. Fitzroy, E. F. Hankinson, W. Boteler, F. Garden, I. W. Jones, W. H. Brookfield, I. W. North, M. N. Bovell, L. Otley, Trinity College; A. Tate, W. H. Cantrell, W. B. Jacob, R. B. P. Kidd, W. G. Tuck, Emmanuel College; H. Matthew, A. P. Birrell, G. W. Marriott, Sidney College; J. B. Mill, R. Hornby, E. Dansey, A. J. Nash, Downing College.

June 6th.—The following degrees were conferred:—*Bachelor in Divinity*.—Rev. J. Mais, Queen's College.

Masters of Arts.—J. Couchman, J. E. Kempe, Clare Hall.

Licentiate in Physic.—P. Blakiston, Emmanuel College.

Bachelor in Physic.—W. D. Williams, Corpus Christi College.

Bachelors of Arts.—H. T. Thomson, Magdalen College, R. Thorp, Emmanuel College.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ON Saturday last, Sir Alexander Johnston in the chair, two valuable donations to the oriental department of the Society's library were laid before the meeting: one, a second series of Sanscrit MS. works of the religion and philosophy of the Buddhists, from B. H. Hodgson, Esq., the East India Company's political resident in Nepal; the other, a large quantity of MSS. on palm-leaves and paper, principally in Sanscrit, in the Malayalam character, and comprising the "Vedas," and other religious, philosophical, historical, and miscellaneous works of the Hindus: the whole being the collection of the late Mr. C. M. Whish, and presented by his brother, Mr. J. C. Whish. Sir Charles Forbes presented richly framed portraits, in oil, of the two native gentlemen of Bombay who first constructed ships at that port in the European style. Lord Prudhoe presented four African spears. The chairman said he had been intrusted by the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, of Canton, with two ancient Japanese coins for the Society; and was happy to inform the meeting that that distinguished gentleman was engaged in collecting such memorials, with a view of illustrating the history of Japan. As a proof of the change which had latterly taken place in the opinions and feelings of the people of India, the chairman begged leave to read a letter, which had recently been addressed to a gentleman in London, by a native gentleman of Bombay, intimating his intention of sending

over his son to this country, for the purpose of acquiring a complete English education; and, if possible, at one of our universities. The secretary read the following papers:—1. The personal narrative of the Taleb Sidi Ibrahim ben Mohammed el Messi, of the province of Sûs; including some statistical and political notices of that extreme south-west country of Morocco; translated from the original Berber MS. into Arabic; and translated into English by Mr. Hodgson. He states, that he is not aware of there being more than three Berber MSS. in existence, of which this narrative was one, although the language is spoken in North Africa, from the banks of the Nile to the Atlantic ocean. He considered that the Berber language merited investigation, from its great antiquity, and from its connexion with the geography and history of North Africa and Egypt: that desirable object could only be accomplished by the study of written examples. In addition to that advantage, the narrative under consideration afforded some political information regarding a remote province of Morocco, which had rarely been visited by Europeans. 2. Translation of an inscription on an ancient Hindu seal, by the late Sir Charles Wilkins, with observations by Professor Wilson. It was stated that the impression, from which this translation was made, was found, some years ago, by Captain J. Colebrooke, in a fortress belonging to Dowlat Rao Scindia, near Burhampoor. Captain Colebrooke had, in vain, endeavoured to get it translated by pundits in India. The inscription is in Sanscrit, but in a style and character which has been obsolete in India since the seventh century. It refers to the "fortunate great King Hari Varma," and his family; but as it mentions no date nor place, it is of more value to Indian palaeography than to our knowledge of Hindu history.—Eight new members were elected, and the meeting adjourned till Saturday next.

THE LITERARY FUND.

THE Literary Fund annual Greenwich meeting, at the Crown and Sceptre, on Wednesday, was one of the most pleasant we have attended for several years. Mr. Emerson Tennent—in the chair—after the usual royal toasts, addressed the company briefly, but with great eloquence and feeling, on the cause of this admirable institution. His own health was given by Sir Henry Ellis, and drank with those testimonies of esteem which his recent and present exertions on behalf of, and so beneficial to, the Fund, so entirely merit. "Sir H. Ellis and the Society of Antiquaries," called up that gentleman, who warmly expressed his regard for the brotherhood of literature, and, as he has ever done, tendered his best services to promote their views and welfare. This, from the principal librarian of the British Museum, was felt to be no unmeaning compliment, and especially where there were so many assembled who had already enjoyed valuable privileges through such friendly aid. Other toasts called up Mr. B. Nichols, a registrar of the Fund; the Author of the "Lollards," and other works; Mr. Lover; Mr. Finden; the Editor of this Journal; and Mr. Miller, the poet basket-maker, whose modest return of thanks, in a few words, was loudly applauded. The social enjoyments of the evening were much enhanced by song and tale from gentlemen, whose amateur talents left nothing to be wished in the way of professional harmony. Mr. Jones, Mr. Quintin, Mr. Weekes, Mr. Finden, and Mr. Lover, contributed to this picnic; and the

latter sang a new song of his own, "The Fairy Boy," embodying natural sympathies with Irish superstition, in so exquisite a manner, that we may prophesy it will be one of the most popular even of his compositions. Another offering to the intellectual and benevolent tone of the meeting was the following, by Mr. Johns (whose poem of "Ascension" we reviewed in No. 1014), which was read by the croupier.

"Amid the cry of faction's hoarse appeals,
The war of words, the struggle and the clash
Of party rage, when social order reels
From joint assault, the subtle and the rash
Her equal foes: 'tis but may count the din,
The voice of pity even yet is heard.
'Tis well, amid life's game of loss and win,
The claim of charity is yet preferred;
And men, obedient to her feeling call,
Leaping the barrier opinion rears,
Meet once again in fellowship with all,
To wring the bitterness from sorrow's tears;
To lift the head misfortune hath depressed;
To heal the sick, and give the wanderer rest.
And never yet was charity's fair hand
Put forth to succour in more righteous cause
Than claims our audience now. Behold her stand
Bashful, unmindful of the world's applause;
No sculptured hall her haughty costly home,—
And hers no shrine in ostentatious dome:
She asks no shrine in ostentatious dome.
Hers are the haunts of pale adversity.
'Tis hers to snatch from famine's gaunt embrace
The wearied victim of the restless brain;
To dry those tears the widow's cheek that trace,
Who mourns a loss that to the world was gain,—
One whose expended energies confer
Wealth on mankind, but poverty on her.
How strict the vigil and unwilling fast,
Full many a worshipper of silence knows;
And hard his fate whose luckless lot is cast
To write for bread. The sturdy hind who sows,
And reaps, and ploughs, to sow and reap again,
Finds health in toil, and sees the gladdening sun
Smile on his labour: but, alas! the pain
Of humble literature,—its task is done
Mid languor and despair: the heart may pant
With high aspirations, and the soul may feel
Worthy of brighter things; but gnawing want
Has barred genius for a daily meal,
And talent hides its lowly head in shame,
And dies in wretchedness, unknown to fame.
On to the rescue! pity points the way
If gratitude forgets her debt of love.
But, Oh! let wealth and sympathy repay,
If aught can recompense, the spells that move
Our smiles and tears, exalt, confirm the mind.
Yes! ours each gem that in its magic cell
Thought of itself begets, to us consigned,
Like orient pearls within the ocean shell,
Sprung from the dew of death.* To mental gold
Genius has coined itself, mankind, for thee!
Repay the debt, and let it not be told,
That British bounty, boundless as the sea,
The cause of literature has coldly shunned;
Protect and aid The Literary Fund."

At ten o'clock the company separated; all highly gratified by the manner in which they had passed the day: to which it is but justice to add, the excellent dinner, whitebait, and wines, did not fail to impart their gastronomic influence.

FINE ARTS.

THE LAWRENCE GALLERY.

IN our last *Gazette* we briefly noticed the private view of the splendid collection of studies by Michael Angelo, which has since been opened to the public. In their arrangement of the various divisions of the drawings collected by Sir Thomas, Messrs. Woodburn have gradually and judiciously led to this climax. Than Michael Angelo there is no higher name in art; and this glorious assemblage of his designs abundantly testifies that, besides the energy and grandeur which are his peculiar attributes, and in which qualities he never was approached, he occasionally manifested a grace and a sweetness, for which, perhaps, he has hardly obtained his due share of credit. In looking round the gallery we were struck with the justice of the remark made by Mr. Phillips, in his admirable "Lectures on Painting," that per-

* Pearls are seldom found but in shells pierced and indented, apparently in progress of decay.

sons who have formed their opinion of Michael Angelo solely from the many exaggerated and distorted prints from his works, greatly underestimate him. For instance, in No. 62 of this collection, "Our Lord ascending from the grave" (we confess, a prime favourite of ours), what is there of violence and extravagance? Perfect knowledge of anatomy and unrivalled vigour of line there undoubtedly are, combined with an elegance of form and composition never surpassed. In this, as in the preceding exhibitions, one of the most interesting and improving subjects of contemplation is the gradual progress of the artist's idea,—from its first conception, until it becomes matured, and ready for transfer to canvass or plaster. The studies, Nos. 83, 85, and 87, for the noble figure of "Lazarus," in Sebastian del Piombo's celebrated picture in the National Gallery, are happy illustrations of this progress. Nor ought the carefulness with which this great man made his anatomical studies to be lost upon the young artist who aspires to distinction. Nothing can be more complete in that way than No. 69, "A figure rising from the grave;" No. 70, "One of the figures in the Last Judgment;" and, above all, No. 79, "Adam;" of which it is truly said in the catalogue, that it is "one of the finest examples existing of the surprising talents of this illustrious master; worthy the best of the Greek sculptors; and comparable with the Ilyssus in the British Museum." So great, indeed, was his solicitude in this respect, that he occasionally drew the bones first, with one material, and superinduced the muscles with another. This practice is exemplified in No. 45, "Various studies;" in which the bones of a leg and thigh are drawn with ink, and the sinews and flesh with red chalk: may we be daring enough to add, that the form of the femur is not rendered with its natural elegance? No. 21, "A female portrait;" No. 27, "The Crucifixion;" No. 63, "Isaiah;" No. 67, "Various studies;" No. 68, "A woman sitting playing with a child;" No. 73, "The Virgin, our Lord, and St. John" (replete with the most exquisite grace); No. 77, "Michael Angelo's dream;" No. 80, "Head of a man" (very like Lord Brougham); No. 92, "An aged female" (an early drawing, but executed with singular firmness and precision); are among the many productions in this gallery which rivetted our attention. But, "we are nothing, if not critical." There are some—very few—drawings which ought not to be seen in such company. For example, how could Messrs. Woodburn admit such performances as No. 94, and 95, in which, while the grandeur of the composition attests it to be Michael Angelo's, the details are evidently copied by a mean and inefficient hand? These, however, are only like spots in the sun; and in no way dim the splendour of the collection.

We are happy to hear that a memorial to the lords of the treasury is lying at Colnaghi's, in Pall Mall East, for signatures, entreating that these drawings, and those by Raffaele which were exhibited last month, may be purchased, both for the honour of the country, and for the improvement of our painters. Many names of distinguished artists and amateurs have already been attached to this memorial; and we trust it will have its proper effect; for it would be disgraceful in the highest degree to allow such fine things to leave England.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Specimens of Ancient Furniture. By Henry Shaw, F.S.A. Part 15. Pickering.
THE closing Part of this curious and valuable

publication. The plates, four in number, are executed with the correctness and taste which distinguish all Mr. Shaw's works. The introduction to the volume, from the pen of Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, gives an elaborate and interesting history of ancient furniture, under the various heads of paintings on walls, painted windows, tapestries, looking-glasses, movables, tables, sideboards, coffers, musical instruments, bedsteads, cradles, reading-desks, lamps and candlesticks, clocks, andirons, warming-pans, and plate and jewellery. It concludes with the following observations, in which we most heartily concur:—

"It now only remains to reconsider and reflect on the many curious facts thus laid before the reader, the result of which must necessarily give a very different idea of the domestic appointments of our ancestors than what is generally allowed. During what have been termed 'the dark ages,' we find taste pre-eminent, and skill far beyond what the want of scientific research would be supposed to effect. Instead of fancying with the mind's eye that we behold the stately knights and dames of old sitting within bare walls, and resting their feet on rushes,—instead of imagining that we imitate their greatest splendour when we confine the decorations of rooms in modern Gothic buildings to oak and stone colours, relieved with a little gilding, we must now do them the justice to allow that, while their tables glittered with plate and jewels, their beds dazzled with the richness of their hangings, and their seats were decorated with refulgent draperies, the Gothic carving of their furniture became brilliant by scarlet, blue and gold, and the walls of their apartments had the most interesting as well as most effective appearance, from the grand paintings or the rich tapestry that were placed upon them. The fact is, that modern furniture is too poor; it is of little value to an artist, and, unless he can in great measure conceal it by draperies, it deteriorates rather than embellishes his pictures. A feeling has now arisen for the ancient decorative style, which it is hoped the present work will materially assist; for, however beautiful the elegant simplicity of Grecian forms, these are not of themselves sufficient to produce that effect that should be given to the interior of an English residence."

Finden's Ports and Harbours of Great Britain; with Views of the most remarkable Headlands, Bays, and Fishing Stations on the Coast. Part I. Tilt.

THE commercial enterprise and prosperity, and the naval glory and power of our island, must always render its ports and harbours objects of deep interest and just pride; and in that respect alone, therefore, the publication, proofs of the plates in the first Part of which now lie before us, would, no doubt, be a popular one. To those claims, however, are superadded the great beauty of the plates as works of art. The drawings from which the engravings in this first Number have been executed are by the pencils of Messrs. Harding and Balmer, whose talents are too well known to render any eulogium on our part necessary. Besides a spirited and admirable vignette in the title-page, representing the life-boat saving some wrecked mariners, there are views of "Tynemouth Castle," "The entrance to Shields Harbour," "Cullercoats," and "Berwick Bridge."

The Shakespeare Gallery. Part II. Tilt. RETAINING the objection which, on the appearance of the first Number of Mr. Heath's

publication, we expressed to its title and nature, we are bound in justice to say, that this second Part contains three sweet female heads, from drawings by Leslie, Bostock, and Hayter. That of "Ophelia," however, is the only one the character of which is strongly and unequivocally pronounced.

The Napoleon Gallery. Part XIII. Tilt. WITH the present Number of this little work its publication is suspended, until the opening of the new National Gallery now forming at Versailles. The last plate is the very appropriate one of "The Death of Napoleon;" and we do not remember to have met with a more pithy and emphatic character of the hero than in the sentence,—"That Napoleon was a great man none can deny; that he was a good man few will be hardy enough to maintain."

The Graphic Mirror. By Alexander Alexander. Ackermann and Co.

WE mentioned this ingenious instrument, the object of which is "to facilitate the delineation of objects in true perspective, and assist persons unaccustomed to drawing, in taking correct sketches from nature, machinery and articles of furniture; and in reducing paintings, maps, &c." on its first appearance. Since that period it has received various important improvements; and having just made a trial of it in its present state, we can justly recommend it for the purpose it has in view; for which purpose it is much superior to the camera lucida, as the image of the object and the point of the pencil are clearly seen at the same time, —as the adjustment of the instrument is simple, and as its use is not injurious to the sight.

Graphic Illustrations of the Life and Times of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Part III. Murray.

PORTRAITS of "Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq.," "The Hon. Topham Beauclerk," and "The Rev. Thomas Warton, B.D.;" and views of "The Residence of Catherine Clive, Twickenham," "The Residence of Thomas Davies, Russell Street, Covent Garden," and Kettel Hall, Broad Street, Oxford," are the pleasingly executed illustrations of this Part of Mr. Murray's interesting publication.

A Series of Views in India; drawn from nature and on stone, by Major John Luard. Part VIII. Dickinson.

THIS Part, containing, like its predecessor, half-a-dozen interesting and characteristic plates, completes the work, as originally proposed. We observe, however, that it is Major Luard's intention to publish two supplementary Parts, consisting of drawings of scenes made on the voyage out to, and on the voyage home from, India.

The Ancient Ballad of Chevy Chase. Illustrated in twelve Plates; designed and etched by John Franklin, Esq. London, 1836. Saunders and Otley.

"THE ancient ballad of Chevy Chase," says the Introduction to the poem, "has been equally the amusement of our childhood, and the favourite of our riper years; the genuine touches of nature and artless passion, with which it abounds, have endeared it to the most simple, and recommended it to the most refined." Although this ballad has been frequently the subject of the pencil—who, that saw it, does not recollect poor Bird's affecting picture of its catastrophe—we believe this is the first attempt to illustrate it by a series of graphic representations. They do Mr. Frank-

lin (a young artist from the sister Isle) great credit, in point both of conception and of execution. The composition of the various groups is simple and broad; the action and expression of the figures are spirited and appropriate; and the outlines are marked with equal firmness and freedom. Although it deducts nothing from the merits of these very clever etchings as works of art, we wish that in one very material point, Mr. Franklin had attended more closely to his text. He has represented the rival "erles" as encountering with spears, whereas the ballad says,

"They fought until they both did sweat,
With swords of tempered steel;"

and Douglas receives his death-wound from Percy's weapon, whereas his fall is thus described by the poet:

"With that, there came an arrow keene,
Out of an English bow,
Which struck Erle Douglas to the heart,
A deepe and deadlie blow."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

I'VE LIVED TOO LONG.

I've lived too long: the ills of age
On me devolve; sad heritage!
Arthritic demons fiercely rage,

My joints among:
My senses all in torpor lie,
My ear is dull, dim is my eye,
Nor feeling, taste, nor smell, have I:
I've lived too long.

I've lived too long: friends of my youth,
(When life was joy, and hope, and truth,
And free from envy's gnawing tooth,)

Where is your throng?
Some in the grave, some in the deep,
Sleeping the everlasting sleep;
From some, for good I evil reap:
I've lived too long.

I've lived too long: dear woman's eye
Ne'er dwells on me; nor is my sigh
Echoed by her, on whom I try

An amorous song:
No ruby lips my pale lips press;
No arms enclasp with fond caress;
I never hear a charming "yes":
I've lived too long.

I've lived too long: my heart is old;
'Tis indurated, withered, cold;
I groan, and fret, and carp, and scold;
And all goes wrong:

A stupor seizes on my brain,
I cannot think, or think with pain,
Scarce can I finish e'en this strain:
I've lived too long.

W. H. W.

Note.—Surmising the writer of these lines from the signature and manuscript, we subjoin—

If talents of the highest kind;
If feeling heart and noble mind;
If honour, sense, and worth combined;
If all that's right, and naught that's wrong—
If these through ages should extend;
If these should never know an end;
Thou ne'er couldst say, my much-loved friend,
"I've lived too long."—Ed. L. G.

BIOGRAPHY.

SIR FRANCIS FREELING, BART.

WE have to record the death of this truly excellent man on Saturday last, at the age of seventy-two. In private and in public life he had no superior: every social virtue adorning the former, and utter devotedness to the onerous duties of his station distinguishing his long and useful career in the latter. No individual could have a more faithful friend, no country a more valuable servant. Throughout his life, Sir Francis Freeling was intimately connected with literature and literary men. He was the liberal patron and encourager of

the one, the warm ally and benefactor of the other. A member of the Roxburghe club, his collection of curious works is extremely rich in the departments he preferred; and his general library extensive and valuable. He was, also, a generous promoter of the fine arts, and possessed many noble productions of our native school. Beloved and esteemed by all ranks, his loss will be as widely deplored as that of any person in the British empire.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

Catalogue of the very interesting Collection of Egyptian Antiquities formed by James Burton, jun., Esq., during his Travels in Egypt.

WE have great pleasure in copying the following interesting articles from the catalogue of Mr. Burton's extraordinary collection. The light the whole is calculated to throw on ancient Egypt, its people, their customs, and manners, will recommend almost every particular exhibited to the utmost attention of the virtuoso and antiquary.

Lot 37.—A Fragment of a Typhonian Figure, in variegated glass; the wings, monose, inlaid in porcelain glass; and a kneeling figure in gold.

The first object is one of exceeding interest and curiosity, as shewing the perfection to which the Egyptians brought this particular art, which is entirely lost. On minute examination, it will be found that the work on either side is precisely the same, the differently coloured glass passing through: it was found at Memphis.

38.—Another exceedingly curious specimen of the same art, representing the side of the throne of some deity, in which this particular species of glass is found attached to a plate of plain glass.

134.—An Amphora, or vessel for containing Wine,—24 inches high.

This was found in the ruins of the Temple of Medenat Haboo. It contains some of the pounded barley, or grains, with which the liquor was originally made, and when found was in an agglutinated state, having the full odour of fermented liquor, which it still, in some degree, retains.

There is an inscription in the enchorial character on the upper part, probably giving, as was usual with the Greeks and Romans, the date of the vintage, and quality of the liquor it contained.

138.—A thick octavo volume, in its original binding, containing three hundred and fifty-eight pages in the Coptic character, interspersed occasionally with interpretations in Arabic.

139.—A small quarto volume, in its original binding, containing above thirty pages in the Coptic character.

This has throughout marginal interpretations in the Arabic, and containing many illuminations.

140.—Another volume, unbound, containing thirty-eight pages in the Coptic character.

This has also interpretations in the Arabic, a circumstance which renders these volumes of great value, in thus facilitating the knowledge of the Coptic language.

229.—A Painter's Palette, in hard wood, containing eleven divisions for colours, each having some therein, and a place for brushes,—6 inches long.

We believe that this is the only pallet extant which contains so much and so many of the original colours used by the Ancient Egyptians, namely, red, black, white, and others. It was found at Memphis, and is one of great curiosity, as it is evident that the last artist who used it erased the name of its former possessor: on either side it has the name of Amun-Ra, and Ptah, Lord of the Heavens, in hieroglyphics.

245.—The Sistrum, or musical instrument used in the religious ceremonies and processions of the ancient Egyptians, 16½ inches high.

This is one of the most precious relics of Egyptian antiquity extant. It is by far the largest specimen of this musical instrument that has been hitherto found, during the unwearied researches and excavations that have been made in that country. It may be observed that, in the Royal Collection at Berlin, there are two of these interesting objects; those, however, are not more than half the size of the present one, being probably merely models in the Museum at Paris, we believe, no specimen exists; and among the many collections that have been purchased for this country, now in the British Museum, there is only to be found the handle of one, which was obtained from the late Mr. Salt's collection—see catalogue, No. 406. The upper part of the handle is ornamented with the head of Hathor, the President of the West, crowned with the asp on either side. Immediately on the head of the handle is a groove, in which are the remains of the feet of either the cat or lioness. The figures on either side of the ornamental work on the frame of the instrument itself, are the same,—the lower one represents a river deity, holding in each hand a similar instrument. The upper one is that of the lioness-headed goddess, seated on her throne, with the hieroglyphics of her correct name. On the top of the frame occurs the head of Hathor, ornamented on either side with the Sacred Vulture standing with its wings extended, and underneath are the emblems of the eye and winged disk. Part of the last objects are seen in the plate, over the figure of the deity. A very singular circumstance is to be observed relative to the ornamental work above described. To a casual observer it would appear to have been

engraved, but on minute examination, it will be seen that it has been actually stamped, and that the stamp used has been of exceeding hard metal. This is a point of much interest, as it will undoubtedly throw some light on objects that have been executed in a similar manner. It is necessary to observe, that the wires of this instrument are wanting, and also that the whole of the handle is hollow, evidently (as is seen by the lower portion of it) for the purpose of connecting these wires. This instrument is from Thebes, and supposed to have been found within the precincts of the Temple of the Western Lake, on the Karnac side of the Nile; which, judging from some of the sculpture on that temple, may give it an antiquity as high as the age of Thothmes the Third, making it about three thousand three hundred years old.

986.—A Double Seal, of plaster, taken from the tomb of Anuphoph the Third, in the western valley of the tombs of the kings of Thebes.

This is undoubtedly the original seal which was affixed to the door of the innermost chamber of this tomb, in which was placed the royal sarcophagus. When first taken from off the door, this seal was in perfect preservation, and corresponded with the description given by Plutarch of that used by the sphragists, or sealers, with this exception, that in this seal were represented more than one naked man, kneeling with his arms bound behind.

983.—A Funerary Roll of Papyrus, in the Hieroglyphical character, from Memphis.

This is undoubtedly the most wonderful and extraordinary papyrus of its kind that exists, in any public or private collection. The situation where it was found, its enormous length, its high state of preservation, and its extreme beauty, fully justify the above observation. During the researches and excavations that have been made at Sakkara, Dashoor, and Grezeh, the modern names for the Necropolis of Memphis, very few rolls of papyrus have been discovered; and it is owing to this circumstance that it becomes of the highest interest and value. It is calculated that when completely opened, it will extend to the extraordinary length of about one hundred feet, and fourteen inches in breadth. The peculiar texture of this papyrus, is also a point of great curiosity. It has more the appearance of fine linen; unrolling with equal facility, and having little of that brittle nature generally seen in all the hieroglyphical rolls of papyrus, proving not only the extent to which the ancient Egyptians had carried the art of manufacturing their paper, but also the perfection to which they had brought it. Here is a manuscript, written probably full three thousand years ago, upon paper (for such it actually is) composed of the papyrus plant. On examination of its contents, it appears to relate to a scribe of high rank—a circumstance which fully accounts for its very great length, and for the very completely detailed account it gives of all the funeral subjects, constantly represented in the tombs of such persons, viz.: the introduction of the deceased, and his identification with Osiris; his offerings to the various deities; the litanies, prayers, &c. always found written in the tombs. The name of the deceased appears to have been Nebesani, a scribe of the temple of Ptah Sokar, who is also mentioned as the son of a scribe deceased. His sister is also introduced into the manuscript, as the lady of the house, Sissou; and also his daughter, named Tit-Menophre, thus giving the ancient name of Memphis.

DRAMA.

Haymarket.—The Haymarket goes on nightly with sterling pieces, very ably performed: good comedies, relieved by various little dramas of interest or humour.

English Opera.—Mrs. Keeley has left, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam been added to the effective strength of this company. In the *Pet of the Petticoats*, she has resumed her clever and laughable personation of Paul with great effect; but, in the new burlesque of *Thesusus and Ariadne*, plays the heroine, if possible, still more amusingly. Bland's *Thesusus* is also capital; Oxbergy's *Bacchus*, not less so; Bannister's *Minotaur*, a first-rate monster; and Miss Gilbert's *Terpsichore*, a first-rate muse—she is an excellent goddess of dance. The whole thing is very absurd, but irresistibly ludicrous.

Strand Theatre.—Mr. Jerrold's *Bride of Ludgate* has been revived here with entire success; and a new "sculpturesque burlesque," called "*Hercules, King of Clubs*," been produced in a style which promises to make its run as popular as that of *Othello*, which still continues to excite roars of laughter.

VARIETIES.

Sir Walter Scott.—On Saturday week, a public meeting of subscribers to the Abbotsford fund was held at the Thatched House,

for the purpose of appropriating the funds collected to their final object. Lord Mahon was called to the chair. It was determined that the sum subscribed, being about 7200*l.* net money, be paid to trustees, Sir Walter Scott agreeing to execute a deed of entail on the estate and mansion of Abbotsford, and of the library, antiquarian curiosities, and other objects relating thereto, upon the descendants of his father; these trustees applying 5600*l.*, or more if necessary, in discharge of the 5000*l.* and interest, with which the library, antiquarian collections, and other articles aforesaid, may be chargeable, and retaining the residue to be applied towards the payments of the heritable bond of 10,000*l.*, for which the estate is now liable, and Sir W. Scott executing an assignment to the same trustees for the share of the literary property belonging to the family, to be applied to the same purpose. [We copy this from the newspapers, but have to express our regret, that so little pains was taken to announce the meeting that even members of the committee were not aware of its being appointed to take place. We have no doubt the arrangements made by judicious heads are worthy of approbation; but the course was not very respectful towards those who had laboured in this matter from the beginning, and, in concluding it, some of the interesting objects declared and contemplated by its earliest friends have been entirely lost sight of.—Ed. L. G.]

Epitaph in Camberwell Churchyard.—Sacred to y^e mem^o of James, son of James and Sarah Robertson of this parish, chimney-sweeper, died 14th Sept. 1828; also, Jane, dau. of the above, died Jan. 8th, 1834, both infants.

"Their ashes, and their little dust,
Their Father's care shall keep,
Till the last angel rise and break
Their long and dreary sleep."

The "dust" and the "ashes" of the small Sweeps are as natural as poetical.

Kentish Men.—Mr. Kemble, the accomplished editor of "Beowulf," in a recent work endeavours, with much success, to prove that the Kentish men are Frieslanders.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

New Works are announced by Mr. H. Lytton Bulwer, M.P.; the author of "Tremaine;" the author of "Vivian Grey;" Mrs. S. C. Hall; Miss Landon; and by the Viscount de Chateaubriand; which last is entitled an "Historical View of English Literature."

Mr. Cottle announces "Early Recollections, chiefly relating to the late Mr. Coleridge, during his long residence in and near Bristol," passed over in silence in his "Literary Biography."

The *Foreign Quarterly Review* for July, among other literary announcements, has the following:—*The French Press*.—In the course of last year there appeared in France 6700 works in French, German, English, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Greek, and Latin. The number of copper-plates and lithographs amounted to 1049, and that of the musical publications to 250.

"In the royal printing-office at Paris, there are types of fifty-six oriental dialects, including modern and ancient characters, and sixteen of European nations which do not make use of Roman letters. The whole of the presses of this establishment are capable of working 278,000 sheets in a day, or 9266 volumes of thirty sheets each. The number of hands employed in it is 350."

"M. de Saint Beuve has announced a 'Histoire de Port Royal,' which is expected to be a very interesting work."

"M. Michelet, who has lately been prosecuting his researches in the archives of Toulouse, and studying the monuments of that city, is continuing his history of France."

"M. Silvestre promises a work, to be published in parts, entitled, 'Le Livre des Legendes,' to be edited by M. Le Roux de Lincy. In this work, we are told, will be collected all the traditions, and all the fables, in which the peoples of Europe have believed, principally during the middle ages."

The *Leipzig Easter Fair Catalogue* for the present year, contains 4003 either wholly new or new editions of books, maps, &c. If we deduct 442 articles published abroad, there remain for Germany, including the German cantons of Switzerland and Hungary, and those parts of Prussia

not belonging to the German confederation, 3561. Among these are, books and pamphlets of a literary, scientific, or miscellaneous nature, in the German language, 3094; ancient languages, 189; living foreign languages, 804; novels, 138; dramas, 50; maps, collective or single, 98. Of this number 172 are translations from foreign languages (among the novels alone 47), and 297 periodical works. In the last catalogue, 496 publications were enumerated; the present comprehends 530.

"An Augsburg paper states, that on a moderate calculation ten millions of volumes are annually printed in Germany; and, as every half-yearly fair catalogue contains the names of more than 1000 German writers, it may be assumed that there are now living upwards of 50,000 persons who have written one or more books. The total value of all the books published annually in Germany is estimated at from five to six millions of dollars."

"M. Ziegeler, printer at Blankenburg, has produced a Bible printed from iron stereotype plates."

"The total number of poetical, literary, and scientific journals existing in Italy amounts to 188. Of these 26 are published at Milan, 11 at Venice, 8 at Trieste, 13 at Turin, 5 at Genoa, 4 at Modena, 7 at Florence, 9 at Rome, 27 at Naples, 20 in Sicily, 2 in Sardinia."

"During the last few months, five printing-offices, a lithographic printing-office, and five booksellers' shops, have been established in Moscow."

In the Press.

Divine Inspiration, by the Rev. Dr. Henderson, being the Congregational Lecture for 1836.—Twenty Second Discourses on the grand subjects of the Gospel, chiefly designed for Villages and Families, by W. Orm, Wellingford.—The Oakleigh Shooting Code, by Thomas Oakleigh, Esq.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Essays on the Principles of Charitable Institutions, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Anatomical Description of the Arteries, by P. B. Lucas, 12mo. 4s. 6d. bds.—Capt. T. Dickinson's Narrative of the Operations at Cape Frio, to recover the Stores of the *Thetis*, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—The Fly-Fisher's Entomology, illustrated by coloured Representations of Natural and Artificial Insects, by A. Ronalds, 8vo. 14s. cloth.—Sermons on some Leading Points of Christian Doctrine and Duty, by the Rev. John Bovey, 12mo. 8s. cloth.—Select Epistles of Cicero and Pliny, with English Notes, by the Rev. J. Edwards, 8s. 8vo. 4s. cloth.—The Magazine of Popular Science, Vol. I. 8vo. 10s. cloth.—Martin's British Colonial Library, Vol. III. Southern Africa, 12mo. 6s. cloth.—Library of Useful Knowledge, Mathematics, Vol. I. 8vo. 6s. cloth; ditto, Mathematics, Vol. II. 10s. 6d.; ditto, History of France, Vol. I. 9s. cloth.—The Violin, and its most eminent Professors, by Geo. Dubourg, 12mo. 7s. 6d. cloth.—The Young Geographer; or, Narrative of Four Japanese Travellers, by the Rev. W. Fletcher, 18mo. 3s. cloth.—Legends and Records, chiefly Historical, by C. B. Taylor, fourth edition, illustrated, 10s. 6d. half-bound morocco.—Synopsis of Practical Perspective, by T. H. Fielding, second edition, royal 8vo. 11s. 4s. cloth.—Anthologie Française, by C. Thurgar, second edition, 12mo. 6s. 6d. cloth.—The Pope Confronted, by M. Luther, 8vo. 6s. cloth.—The Mesmerist, or, a Companion for Sailors, by John Spencer, 8vo. 2s. 6d.—The Nurse's Manual; or, Instructions for the Sick Chamber, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.—Key to Klauer-Klatsowski's German Exercises, by Von Bulow, 12mo. 3s. cloth.—Journal of Movements of the British Legion, by an Officer, 8vo. 12s. bds.—The Book of the Seasons, by Mary Howitt, eighth edition, foolscap 8vo. 6d. cloth.—Switzerland, illustrated, by W. Beattie, M.D.; illustrations by W. H. Bartlett, 2 vols. 4to. 3*l.* cloth.—Magnacopia; or, Library for the Chemist and Druggist, &c. &c., by W. Bateman, 18mo. 6s. bds.—J. J. Gurney's Essay on Love to God, fifth edition, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cloth.—The Bromsgrove Latin Grammar, by the Rev. G. A. Jacob, 12mo. 4s. cloth.—Reed's Popular Catalogue of Drugs, fifteenth edition, royal 8vo. 5s. bds.—Parochial Sermons, by R. D. Hampden, D.D., second edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1836.

July.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday.. 7	From 43 to 73	30.13 to 30.12
Friday.... 8	49 .. 75	30.16 .. 30.18
Saturday.. 9	48 .. 73	30.15 .. 30.13
Sunday.... 10	55 .. 83	30.07 .. 30.06
Monday... 11	60 .. 79	30.04 .. 29.90
Tuesday.. 12	53 .. 75	29.93 .. 29.97
Wednesday 13	45 .. 75	29.94 .. 29.91

Prevailing winds, W. by N. and W. by S. Generally clear, except the mornings of the 9th, 10th, and 12th, and evening of the 13th; rain in the morning and afternoon of the 12th.

Rain fallen, .925 of an inch.

Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

Latitude..... 51° 37' 32" N.

Longitude.... 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * The contemptible insinuation that the *Literary Gazette* is unduly partial to Mr. Colburn's publications is best met by the fact, that the very book apparently criticised as the proof of such partiality is severely criticised as trash in our Number of Saturday last. Such tricks of trade should be left to chandlers and hucksters, and are singularly unworthy of any who pretend to literary character.

ADVERTISEMENT,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION,

PALL MALL.
The Gallery, with a Selection of Pictures by ancient Masters of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, including two of the celebrated Murillo from Marshal Soult's Collection, which his Grace the Duke of Sutherland has most liberally allowed the Directors to exhibit for the benefit of the Institution, is open daily, from ten in the morning till six in the evening.

Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.
WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

LAWRENCE GALLERY,

MICHAEL ANGELO—TENTH and LAST EXHIBITION.
The Public are respectfully informed, that the Exhibition of One Hundred Original Drawings, by Michael Angelo, is now open, and will continue on view during the present Month, terminating the Ten Exhibitions of the Splendid Collection of Drawings formed by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

S. and A. WOODBURN.
119 St. Martin's Lane.

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION—EXHIBITIONS.

Works of Art intended for the ensuing Exhibition, will be received from the 15th instant to the 15th of August inclusive, and it is requested that those from London be forwarded through Messrs. Kenworthy and Son, carriers; and those from other places by the most convenient water conveyance. The following Prize is offered to Exhibitors: the Heywood Silver Medal, and a Purse of 50 Sovereigns, for the best Historical Painting in Oil, being an original composition, in size not less than four feet by three feet.

T. W. WINSTANLEY, Honorary Secretary.
6th July, 1836.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.

The next Meeting will be held at Bristol, during the Week commencing on Monday, Aug. 23d.
The Members of the General Committee will assemble on the preceding Saturday.

By order of the Council,
JAMES YATES, Secretary to the Council.
JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—Wanted to purchase

the last 4 or 5 Numbers of the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews at a Reduced Price. Also to continue the same regularly from this time, as well as the following Magazines:—Blackwood's, United Service, Law Magazine, Gentlemen's or Monthly Review; also the Spectator Newspaper.
Application, stating lowest terms, to be made by Letter (post paid) to W. Henry, Messrs. Warne's 32 Fenchurch Street.

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Circulation and the highest repute, is for Sale, to settle family and other difficulties; any young Gentleman with three or four thousand pounds at his command, and possessing industry and ability enough to edit such a periodical upon liberal principles, could not embark in life in a more prosperous undertaking.
Apply to M. N. O. at R. Barker's, Esq. 33 Fleet Street, London.

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